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FEB 7 1925

U.S. Department of Agriculture

HARRIS SEEDS



1925

Giant
Snapdragons

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
MORETON FARM
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1. Snapdragons

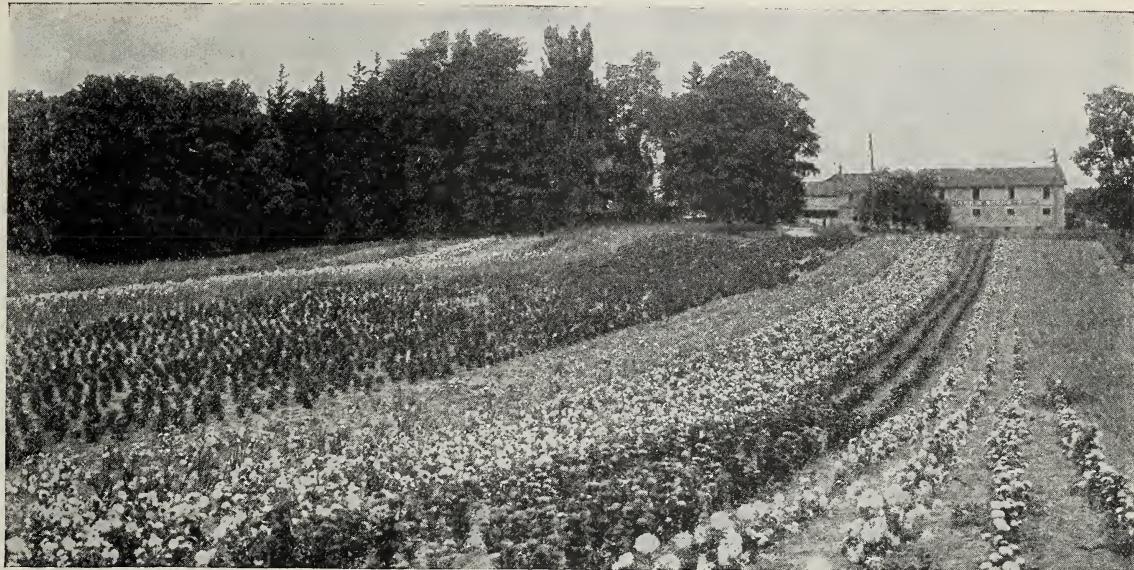
JAN 31 1925



GROSBY'S
EGYPTIAN ·
BEET
HARRIS SPECIAL
STRAIN

KING OF
DENMARK
SPINACH

CHINA
CUCUMBER



A View at Moreton Farm

NO BETTER SEEDS AT ANY PRICE

Although Harris' seeds are sold in many cases at lower prices than charged by some of the prominent city seedsmen, we can confidently assert that there are no better seeds produced no matter what the price charged for them. If it were possible to get better seeds we would have them.

The cost of seeds is a small item compared with the value of the crop, and it never pays to buy seeds simply because they are low in price. What we aim to do is to produce seeds of the best possible quality and sell them at as low a price as is consistent with the cost of production.

TESTED SEEDS

Some seedsmen offer "tested seeds." The seeds may have been tested but no one knows what the test showed. We know for a fact that some seedsmen who do a large business often sell seeds which their tests show possess very little vitality. They argue that the gardener will sow them too thick anyway, so there is no use in selling seeds 90 per cent of which will grow!

The real way is to put on the label of each lot of seed just what per cent germinated when tested. The man who buys them can then tell just how thick to sow so as to insure a good stand of plants without wasting the seed.

NO OTHER SEEDSMAN DOES THIS

Harris' Seeds are all marked showing what percentage is of good vitality.

According to Our Tests
98 per cent
of this seed germinates

This label is put on every lot of seed (except packets) and tells you what proportion of the seeds germinated in our test of this particular lot.

The seeds are all given accurate tests either in soil or a germinating apparatus so there is no guess work about it.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

It is a well-known fact that seeds of such plants as corn, melons, tomatoes, peppers, etc., produce crops that ripen earlier than the same varieties from seed grown further south.

It is of the greatest importance, therefore, to the gardener in the North where the seasons are short to get seeds that produce crops that mature early. This is also an advantage to the southern gardener but not to so great an extent.

We are within a few miles of Lake Ontario, the northern border of the United States, with seasons so short that we cannot raise some of the latest varieties, such as Long Island Beauty sweet corn for instance, so as to mature the seed. We have to get these few very late varieties raised where the seasons are a little longer. **Where earliness is a factor our Northern grown seeds will be found far superior to seeds grown further South.**

BETTER GARDENS

There is more interest in gardening, and more information in regard to it published than ever before. More people are beginning to realize the pleasure and profit in having a good garden of vegetables, flowers and fruit.

Vegetables of high quality cannot be procured in market as a rule. The reason is they must be fresh and picked at just the right stage of maturity and also, which is very important, varieties of high quality must be grown. Such varieties are usually not used by market growers who want large size and fine appearance rather than fine quality.

THE ROADSIDE STAND

Many people living in the country on well-travelled highways find a profitable outlet for their surplus vegetables, fruits and flowers through the road-side stand. If special attention is paid to raising such crops as are in demand during the summer, and in having a continuous supply as the season progresses, a really handsome profit can be made in this way. To make a success only vegetables of fine quality should be sold and a moderate price charged.

We know of one man who is otherwise employed, who took in \$225.00 right in front of his house for sweet corn raised on less than one acre of ground.

Some of the best vegetables for roadside sale are Sweet Corn, Tomatoes, Peppers, Lima Beans. Any one who has suitable soil will find Musk Melon a profitable crop, as there is always a ready sale for them if they are of good quality. No melons of poor quality should be sold. Much better throw them away. If any one gets a reputation for selling good melons he can always dispose of them at profitable prices.

Sell only vegetables and fruit of really fine quality and get a reputation for such. That is the most essential part of building up a profitable roadside business.

Flowers also Profitable. Some people find flowers sell well when displayed on the road-side stand. Only the most desirable kinds and varieties should be grown. The best varieties of Asters, Snapdragons, Sweet Peas and Zinnias are sure of a ready demand. Strawflowers (*Helichrysum*), Larkspur, Stocks and Gladioli always sell well and are very easily raised.

GOOD SEEDS HELP

The most important thing in the whole operation of the garden is to get really good seeds. It is not wise to risk a season's work by using any but the best seed that can be procured. We do not mean necessarily the most expensive seed, because seeds of very ordinary quality are sold at high prices. What the successful garden must have are seeds that are well-bred so they will produce crops of uniform appearance and fine quality. Such seeds can be grown only when great care is taken in the selection of the plants used and to see that the flowers are not cross-fertilized.

SEEDS FROM THE GROWER

We are doing business right out in the country on a large farm where a great many of the seeds we sell are produced. We are, therefore, able to watch the crops very closely and take proper care that the seeds are kept pure and of the best breeding.

By raising only the best seeds we can produce and constantly improving the strains by selection, we have won a reputation for seeds of high quality, which we mean to maintain.

It is not so difficult to get seeds that grow as it is to get those that produce what is expected of them. Such seeds must be raised from carefully bred strains and kept free from mixtures. When seeds pass through several hands, as they often do, there is much more chances for the seeds to deteriorate and become mixed than when sold direct from the grower to the planter.

What to Raise in a Complete Vegetable Garden

Below we make some suggestions as to what to plant and about the quantities required by an ordinary family.

ASPARAGUS. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart, rows 4 feet apart.

BEETS. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required. Make a second sowing in July for late use and canning, or sow "Long Season" beet, which remains tender all through the season.

BEANS. About 30 feet of row of wax or green pod varieties for early use. Webber Wax or Full Measure; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. seed of each. 15 hills Scotia, for later use. 150 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 lb. seed; or if preferred, 25 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan or Ideal, 1 lb. of seed required.

SWEET CORN. About 50 hills each, Mayflower, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Mimms' Hybrid, Country Gentleman and Long Island Beauty. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Golden Bantam or Buttercup 4 weeks later than the main crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of seed of each kind.

CUCUMBERS. 10 hills Early Fortune or Harris' Perfection.

CELERY. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.

CABBAGE. If early cabbage is desired, plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Early Jersey Wakefield or Golden Acre for first early or (forced plants); Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for late summer and fall use, and Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds. (We can furnish cabbage plants. See Plant Department on last pages.)

CAULIFLOWER. 50 plants Snowball. 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.

SWISS CHARD. for greens, 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.

CARROTS. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed. Coreless or Chantenay. Make a sowing about the first of August for late fall use.

EGG PLANT. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.

LETTUCE. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Holyrood Hot Weather, Crisp-as-Ice, Iceberg, and Salamander are best heading varieties. Non-heading or loose-leaf varieties may be sown in the open ground at intervals during the spring and summer. Prizehead is an excellent kind. Black Seeded Simpson is also good.

What to Raise in a Complete Vegetable Garden—Continued

MUSKMELONS. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For later, Admiral Togo, Irondequoit and Bender's Surprise are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough, 2 pkts. early, 2 pkts. late.

WATERMELONS. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern states unless they have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Ice Cream are good for the North and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.

OKRA. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

ONIONS. Green onions for early spring use are raised by planting sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 2 inches apart in the row. Large onions can also be raised in this way. If dry onions are required for winter use, sow 1 oz. of seed in the spring, or set out 2 qts. of Ebenezer onion sets.

POTATOES. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Bliss' Triumph or Irish Cobbler, 1 peck to $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. seed. For late, Green Mountain, or Golden Rural, both of fine quality.

PEAS. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them practically every day during the pea season, it will require the following: 1 lb. (100 feet of row) Surprise 1 lb. Thomas Laxtonian or Hundredfold, 1 lb. Advance, 1 lb. Alderman, 1 lb. Dwarf Champion or Senator. Sow 3 or 4 weeks later 1 lb. Senator.

PEPPER. 1 doz. plants of Harris' Earliest or Harris' Early Giant. If "hot" peppers are required, plant a few Giant Cayenne.

PARSLEY. 10 feet of row, 1 packet of seed.

RADISH. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many use them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in August for fall use.

RHUBARB. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

SPINACH. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of spinach if it is on rich ground. 1 pkt. Viroflay, 1 pkt. King of Denmark for spring sowing, and 1 oz. King of Denmark or Eskimo for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

SQUASH. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crook-neck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop or Italian Vegetable Marrow. For fall and winter, Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent.

SALSIFY. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

TOMATOES. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana, John Baer, or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

TURNIPS. Red Top White Globe and Yellow Stone are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Macomber in June or July.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savoy and Sweet Marjoram.

WITLOOF CHICORY or "FRENCH ENDIVE." Sow 50 to 100 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed. Roots should be dug and forced during the winter.

See Collections of Vegetable Seeds, page 16.

ABOUT ORDERING, SHIPPING, ETC.

Making Out the Order. An order blank is attached to this catalogue on the last page will be found convenient to use. Please write your name very distinctly and give your full postoffice address and also state how you wish the seeds sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest railroad station or express office, if different from your postoffice.

How to Send Money. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express order or check. We will accept personal checks for over \$1.00 without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

Orders Promptly Filled. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. Please state on such an order whether we are to send the seed at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

Money Promptly Returned. If we are out of any seeds or plants wanted, we return the money sent for them without delay, unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

What We Guarantee

We assume all the risk of the seeds, plants, etc., we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition. Should any seeds bought of us fail to grow under favorable conditions, or not prove to be true to name, we will refund the money paid for them.

If seeds or plants are lost or destroyed while on the way to the purchaser, we will replace them without charge, or refund the money paid for them at our option.

What We Do Not Guarantee

We do not guarantee that the purchaser will get a crop from the seeds, nor will we be in any way responsible for loss of a crop. We are willing to refund the money paid for the seeds if they are not as represented, but we do not assume any responsibility for the crop.

NOTICE:—All our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

Seeds Sent Cheaply By Parcel Post, Express and Freight

The cost of sending seeds is now much lower than it used to be some years ago.

People living east of Wisconsin and north of North Carolina can get their seeds delivered at their doors at a cost of only one to four cents per pound, depending upon the distance. See rates on next page.

Express charges are lower than parcel post on all packages weighing 20 pounds or more to places beyond the third zone (see map on next page) where the postage is over 2c per pound. Parcel Post rates are lower than express to places in the second and third zones on any weight under 75 pounds.

When seeds are sent by express, the charges need not be prepaid, but when sent by parcel post the charges must be put on the package in stamps the same as ordinary mail.

Seeds can only be sent by express to a place on a railroad. By parcel post a package can be sent to any postoffice, whether on a railroad or not.

When seeds are ordered sent by parcel post the necessary amount for postage must be sent with the order.

This does not apply to seeds ordered in packets, and ounces, which will be sent by parcel post when ordered at our catalogue prices, without any additional charge.

By Freight. Heavy lots of seed can be sent by freight at **much lower rates** than by express. If the seeds weigh 100 lbs. or more we advise having them shipped by freight, if there is no necessity for them to get through for a week or 10 days after shipment. It pays to order early and have heavy seeds sent by freight. If the matter of shipping is left to our judgment please state about what date the seeds will be needed to use.

Parcel Post Map



The above map shows the principal cities and in what zone they are located. It will be easy for our customers to tell from the map in what zone they live, and by referring to the table of rates below the exact cost of postage on a package of any weight up to 50 pounds can be ascertained.

The states not shown on the map are in the zones given below. By referring to the table of rates you can see just what the postage will be on a package of any weight.

Please Note.—There is no 1st zone. The map above is correct. For instance, Syracuse is in the 2d zone and Utica in the 3d. Boston and Chicago are both in the 4th.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

Weight	Zone No. 2	Zone No. 3	Zone No. 4	Zone No. 5	Zone No. 6	Zone No. 7	Zone No. 8
1 lb.	\$.05	\$.06		\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.12
2 lbs.	.06	.08		.11	.14	.17	.24
3 "	.07	.10		.15	.20	.25	.36
4 "	.08	.12		.19	.26	.33	.48
5 "	.09	.14		.23	.32	.41	.60
6 "	.10	.16		.27	.38	.49	.72
7 "	.11	.18		.31	.44	.57	.84
8 "	.12	.20		.35	.50	.65	.96
9 "	.13	.22		.39	.56	.73	1.08
10 "	.14	.24		.43	.62	.81	1.20
11 "	.15	.26		.47	.68	.89	1.32
12 "	.16	.28		.51	.74	.97	1.44
13 "	.17	.30		.55	.80	1.05	1.56
14 "	.18	.32		.59	.86	1.13	1.68
15 "	.19	.34		.63	.92	1.21	1.80
16 "	.20	.36		.67	.98	1.29	1.92
17 "	.21	.38		.71	1.04	1.37	2.04
18 "	.22	.40		.75	1.10	1.45	2.16
19 "	.23	.42		.79	1.16	1.53	2.28
20 "	.24	.44		.83	1.22	1.61	2.01
21 "	.25	.46					
22 "	.26	.48					
23 "	.27	.50					
24 "	.28	.52					
25 "	.29	.54					
26 "	.30	.56					
27 "	.31	.58					
28 "	.32	.60					
29 "	.33	.62					
30 "	.34	.64					
31 "	.35	.66					
32 "	.36	.68					
33 "	.37	.70					
34 "	.38	.72					
35 "	.39	.74					
36 "	.40	.76					
37 "	.41	.78					
38 "	.42	.80					
39 "	.43	.82					
40 "	.44	.84					
41 "	.45	.86					
42 "	.46	.88					
43 "	.47	.90					
44 "	.48	.92					
45 "	.49	.94					
46 "	.50	.96					
47 "	.51	.98					
48 "	.52	1.00					
49 "	.53	1.02					
50 "	.54	1.04					

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up the weights of all seeds over 1 ounce. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage on these.

REFER TO THE MAP ABOVE and see in what zone you live. For instance it will be seen that if you live in the western half of Connecticut you are in the third zone, but if in the eastern half in the fourth zone.

NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the exact postage for any weight in any particular zone.

CANADA—The rate to all points in Canada is 12c per lb.

THE STATES NAMED BELOW are in the zones given.

	Zone	Zone	
Alabama	No. 5	Montana	No. 7
Arizona	No. 8	Nevada	No. 7
Arkansas	No. 5	New Mexico	No. 8
California	No. 8	Oregon	No. 5
Colorado	No. 7	South Carolina	No. 6
Florida	No. 6	South Dakota	No. 6
Georgia	No. 5	Texas, Eastern part	No. 6
Idaho	No. 8	Texas, Western part	No. 7
Louisiana	No. 6	Washington	No. 8
Mississippi	No. 5	Wyoming	No. 7

LIMIT OF WEIGHT—

To places in the second and third zones packages weighing 70 pounds can be mailed. To all other zones only 50 pounds can be sent in one package. Larger amounts of seeds can be sent by making two or more packages, but will go cheaper by express.

IMPORTANT

If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it may cause delay in filling the order.

Some New Varieties and Others of Special Merit

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT PEPPER

The Largest Pepper Grown

Early and Prolific

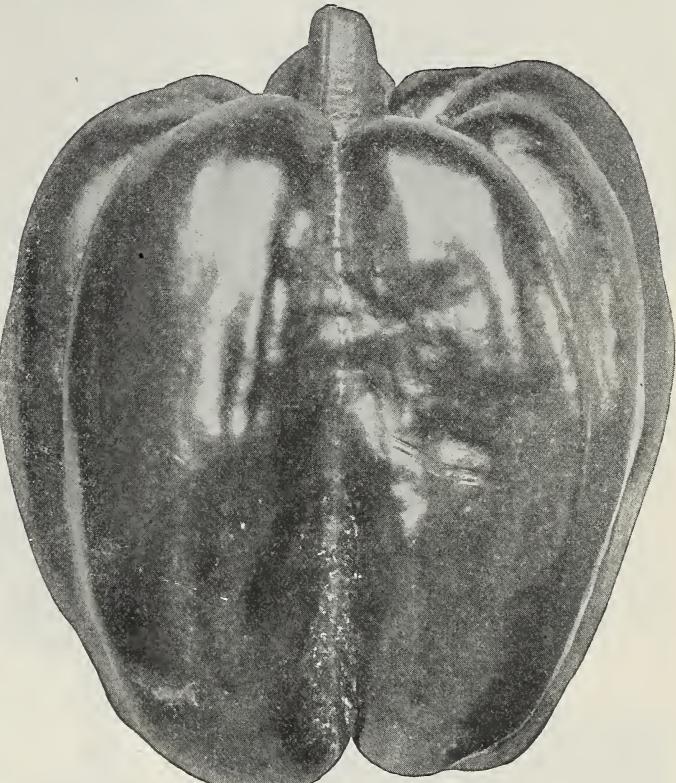
At last we have a **very large** sweet pepper that will produce good crops in the northern parts of the country. Practically all large varieties of peppers are too late or produce such small crops when grown north of New Jersey and Pennsylvania that they are not profitable to raise.

Harris' Early Giant is not only very large, but the plants produce enormous yields and the peppers mature earlier than any other very large kind with which we are acquainted.

The plants are of vigorous growth, often being 18 inches to 2 feet tall, and covered from top to bottom with enormous peppers. These peppers are so large that only **forty-five** as picked from our field filled a **bushel crate**. It takes only **21** to fill a **14 qt. basket**.

The peppers are 5 in. high and 3½ in. through; deep green turning to brilliant red. Flesh thick and of a very sweet, pleasant flavor. This will be found a very valuable pepper for the home garden and a profitable one for market.

Many experienced gardeners who saw our field of these peppers the past season said they never saw such peppers before, or any that produced such large crops. For the most northern parts of the country and for very early use, we still recommend "Harris' Earliest" which is earlier than our Early Giant, but, of course, not so large. Where a larger pepper is wanted the Early Giant will be most welcome. Seed of our own growing at Moreton Farm—therefore northern grown. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.**



Harris Early Giant Pepper

MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

There are several strains of "Washington" Asparagus originated by Prof. Norton, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. All the strains are rust-resistant, but they are not all as large as the strain called Mary Washington. Prof. Norton says:

"The Mary Washington has the largest seeds and the largest seedlings of any combination yet tested. This size holds as the plants mature so that anyone can pick out rows of this strain in our field test without difficulty. The shoots are very large on the average, with a tendency to be oval in cross section, scarcely less high in color than Martha Washington, very early and prolific. The high branching habit of this strain makes it possible to cut unbranched shoots with good tight buds as much as 2 feet long. While not quite as rust resistant as Martha Washington, this strain suffers no appreciable loss under severe rust conditions."

Undoubtedly the largest and best Asparagus yet produced. The roots we offer were raised from seed of our own growing from seed sent us by the U. S. Department of Agriculture four years ago. We have one of the very few plantations from the original seed.

The roots are one year old and are large, strong and vigorous and will give the very best results. All good authorities are agreed that one-year-old roots are better than older ones.

Mary Washington Asparagus, best selected root. 1 doz. roots **50c** postpaid; 50 roots **\$1.75**; 100 roots or any greater quantity, **\$3.00** per 100. Weight packed for mailing, 50 roots, 6 lbs.; 100 roots, 10 lbs. Price per 1000 on application.

For price of other Asparagus roots and seed see page 17.



Beats the Picture

"We had last year a plant of Harris' Earliest Pepper that badly beat your photograph in catalogue. It carried on it 27 full size peppers, the twenty-eighth being a flat wedge between two husky ones."

Frank R. Rolberton, Wakefield, R. I.

A Surprise

"I beg to state that Harris' Earliest pepper is all you claim for it and then some. We picked our first peppers July 12th and the last ones the 27th of October. The plants were loaded all that time.

"If you have any more vegetable wonders that will live up to their catalogue reputation as well as this pepper does kindly advise me. I have been bunked so many times by flowery descriptions that this pepper is a surprise."

W. Harrison Jordan,
South Attleboro, Mass.

HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER

Those who have difficulty in raising sweet peppers should try Harris' Earliest. It is the pepper for the Northern States where the larger and later kinds do not mature. Harris' Earliest always produces a good crop of peppers even in unfavorable seasons when other kinds produce only a big growth of plant and leaves but very few peppers.

The peppers mature very early. We often get a lot of ripe (red) peppers the first part of August. Of course there are plenty of green peppers on the plants long before that date.

The plants are only a foot or 18 inches high and usually produce so many peppers that they seem hardly able to support them, so thickly are they clustered all over the plant. We have counted as many as 20 on a single plant.

If you want peppers and lots of them plant Harris' Earliest. In an average season Harris' Earliest will produce three times as many peppers as any other sweet kind and they mature much earlier. For the northern parts of the country this is the only large sweet pepper that can be relied upon to produce a good crop every season.

Some seedsmen are offering Harris' Earliest pepper which was grown in southern New Jersey. This seed can be raised at a much less cost than the northern grown seed we offer, but it does not give as good results.

We offer seed of our own raising on Moreton Farm. It is northern grown and of a pedigree strain. Pkt. 12c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.; oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

Some letters from those who have raised Harris' Earliest peppers.

"Your seeds have done the best for me of any I ever bought, but you do not come quite strong enough in your recommends for the peppers. I have picked 18 good sized peppers at one picking from Harris' Earliest and still left a lot of small ones on the plant. They have got it over any pepper I ever saw for yield and flavor"—W. J. Ingessol, Angola, N. Y.

"Prior to 1919 I had never had any luck with raising peppers. That year I obtained a package of Harris' Earliest from you. While yet very small plants, peppers began to come on them and continued to do so until frost came. I have never seen anything like them to bear and the quality is all that is desired in a pepper. I have recommended it to my friends as 'The Pepper.'—Jesse W. Loundberry, Hannibal, N. Y.

"I feel like writing to tell you how well your 'Earliest' pepper has yielded, as we never had so many peppers or had them so early. They have been bearing heavily since the last of July and the plants were small when first set out."—Geo. W. James, Frankfort, N. Y.



Golden Acre Cabbage



Field of Golden Acre Cabbage

"GOLDEN ACRE"—The Earliest Cabbage

As we said last year, the Golden Acre matures earlier than any other kind we have ever grown. In our trial grounds it headed a week earlier than Jersey Wakefield and two or three weeks earlier than Copenhagen Market, which it much resembles in other respects.

The heads are of medium size, 4 to 5 lbs., as round as a ball and very firm. The plant is of dwarf, compact growth with but few leaves so the plants may be set close together. Practically every plant makes a perfect head and all the heads mature at very nearly the same time.

We have never seen a cabbage that headed so uniformly, every head being just alike. Owing to its earliness, uniformity and fine quality and appearance, this cabbage has proved to be one of the most profitable market varieties for the early crop.

Get the true headquarter seed. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00; lb. \$15.00.

"I wish to compliment you on that new cabbage you introduced last year, which I consider the most important and valuable improvement since the introduction of Jersey Wakefield. With me the past season it was not only uniformly larger and more solid, but practically the entire crop was cut and marketed before a single head of Wakefield or Copenhagen Market was large enough to cut. And what seemed most remarkable of all, fully matured heads left standing stood a month before showing a tendency to burst. Measured by profit it brings it surely earns its title "Golden Acre."—Wm. M. Kling, Sharon Springs, N. Y.

"LONG SEASON BEET"

Tender and Delicious the Whole Season Long

If you want a beet that will remain tender and sweet all summer long and well into the winter, try the "Long Season."

This is the best table beet we have ever eaten. It makes no difference whether the beets are young or old, small or large, they are always tender and good.

This beet grows slowly and should not be depended upon for early use. But when the early beets are tough and poor the Long Season will be found to be of the finest quality, being even more tender than the young early beets. They retain their fine quality when stored in a cold place for winter use.

This is not a variety that is suitable for general market, as it is not a handsome beet to look at, but for home garden and a discriminating market where quality counts for more than appearance, the Long Season will be found a valuable variety.

The shape of the beet is shown in the photograph reproduced here. The color is very deep red without any light colored rings. The beets when cooked are sweet, tender and delicious, even if allowed to grow very large. Sow some other kind for early use.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.50.

On Lincoln Birthday.—"I wish you would send me $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Long Season beet seed. My wife is cooking some now. They are the best beets we ever ate, whether eaten when they first mature or as late as this, the birthday of the lamented Lincoln."—C. P. Ives, Feb. 12, 1924.

"We found last season that your Long Season beet is the only beet we ever grew that would cook tender in winter. Just used our last ones. They were great."—E. M. Hitchcock, Agawam, Mass. Feb. 24, 1922.

"Your Long Season beet goes far ahead of any beet I ever raised. They are so sweet that we accused the cook of having sweetened them."—B. F. Allen, Northfield, Vt.

"I tried the Macomber turnip and Long Season beet last year for the first time and they were both fine. The turnips were very fine grained and sweet and a number of people where I sold them are going to send you an order this year. The Long Season beets were the finest thing in the beet line I ever tasted. Kept a bushel in the cellar all winter and this spring every one was tender and sweet as when pulled."

—Mrs. E. L. Bartle, Greenwood, N. Y.



Long Season Beet

CUCUMBER—"HARRIS' DOUBLE YIELD PICKLE"

Last year we introduced this new cucumber for pickles. We said it would yield twice as many pickles as any other variety. In our trials this year we kept accurate records of the number of small cucumbers picked from the same length of row and the same number of vines of the leading pickling varieties. The result that we found the "Double Yield" really produced nearly **three times as many** pickles as the next heaviest producer!

The cucumbers are of medium length, straight, with blunt ends and of the same size throughout the whole length. The vines commence to bear very early.

The cucumbers are of ideal shape for pickles and will, we are sure, be found very satisfactory for this purpose.

Unfortunately our crop of seed nearly failed the past season, so we are unable to offer the seed in other than small quantities this season.

Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c. No larger quantity sold this year.



Harris' Double Yield Pickle

CHINA CUCUMBER



This is a remarkable new cucumber from China. It is of **finer quality** than any other cucumber we know of.

The fruit is very long, often reaching 20 inches in length and only 2 inches through. The skin is dark green and nearly smooth, the spines being few and small. The flesh is white, firm, crisp, and of the very best quality for slicing. The vines are vigorous and healthy.

We are sure this new cucumber will be found a most desirable variety for the home garden and possibly for market.

If you want really good cucumbers that are solid and crisp raise some China. There is nothing equal to them for quality except some of the hothouse varieties. **Pkt. (100 seeds) 15c.; oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.**

"The 'China' cucumber is the wonder and admiration of all who see them by their unusual size and length." Geo. W. James, Frankfort, N. Y.

"I grew some China cukes last season from your seed and they were not only great in size but in quality also, and I want to distribute a few seeds among my friends."—H. R. Haggett, Lynn, Mass.

"GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY"

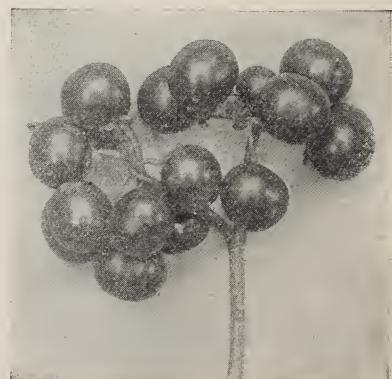
This is not a true Huckleberry. It is a plant belonging to the Solanums to which family also belong the tomato, pepper and egg plant.

The fruit is deep purple, nearly black, almost perfectly round and only a little smaller than a Concord grape. It is not good to eat raw but when cooked with a little sugar and lemon or other flavoring it is considered by many people very good for making pies and preserves.

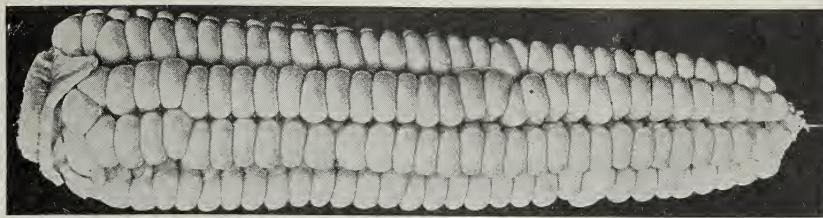
Personally we much prefer real huckleberry pie but this "Garden Huckleberry" comes at a season when huckleberries are not available, so it may find a place among those who like its flavor. In this neighborhood there are a good many families where this berry is highly valued as "pie timber" and for preserves.

The plant grows three feet high and is covered on every branch with clusters of fruit, so a very few plants will produce an immense quantity of berries. The fruit ripens in September but it is considered of finer quality when left on the plant until the leaves are killed by frost. They will remain on the plant two months after they are ripe.

The culture is the same as for tomatoes. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; Plants: We can furnish plants ready May 15th. Doz. 30c. prepaid.**



"Garden Huckleberry"



Alpha Sweet Corn

The EARLIEST Sweet Corn—ALPHA

We all want sweet corn from the garden just as early as we can get it. This is where Alpha comes in. Each year we make extensive trials of all the varieties of sweet corn claimed to be the earliest. In 1922 the Alpha led the field by three days. Again the past season the Alpha matured three to four days before any other kind was ready (except one very small black corn).

The ears are 5 to 7 in. long and have eight rows of large white kernels of good quality—much better than most of the very early kinds.

We recommend this new variety to all who wish to get sweet corn at the **earliest possible date** either for market or home use. The seed is quite hardy and can be planted early.

We are sure this will be found a profitable kind to raise for market where a day or two makes a great difference in the price received. Pkt. 12c.; lb. 35c.; 6 lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.65; 12 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.

WHIPPLE'S NEW YELLOW SWEET CORN

The Largest and Earliest Yellow Variety

This is the most remarkable improvement in yellow sweet corn since the introduction of Golden Bantam. People who raise corn or buy it at so much per dozen ears object to the small ears of Golden Bantam. If a large ear can be raised just as early and sold for the same price it would be welcome.

This is just what Mr. Whipple has accomplished and more. Whipple's Yellow Corn is not only twice the size of Golden Bantam, but it is **3 to 5 days earlier**. It is often hard to convince gardeners that these big ears actually mature earlier than the small ones of other early kinds. But such is the fact. We have kept careful records of the time of maturity of many varieties of sweet corn planted the same day in our trial grounds each year. These records show that Whipple's Yellow has been ready every year 3 to 5 days earlier than Golden Bantam, which is usually considered the earliest yellow corn.

The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and very large around, having 12 to 16 rows of large kernels. The quality of the corn is very fine, although perhaps not quite as sweet as Buttercup, which is the sweetest corn we know of. The stalks grow quite tall and often produce two large ears.

We highly recommend this new corn to all gardeners. It will be found highly profitable for market.

Pkt. 12c.; lb. 35c.; 6 lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.75; 12 lbs. (peck) \$3.25.

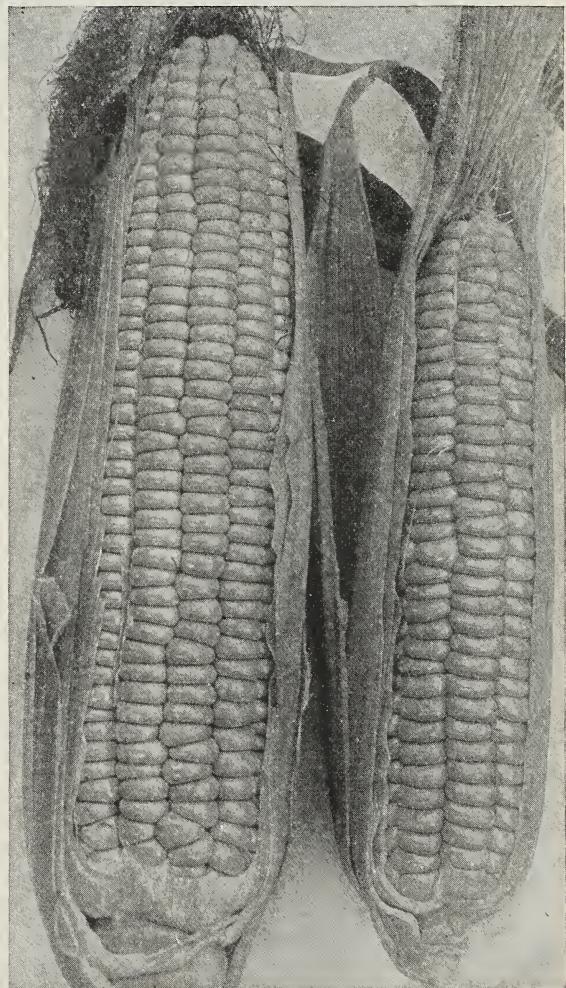
"I am pleased to say that your seeds gave me perfect satisfaction in every instance. I think your Whipple's Yellow corn is the most wonderful sweet corn I ever raised." **Howard R. Little**, Woodbridge, Conn.

Mr. R. H. Rennie, Chicago, Ill., writes July 4, 1921.

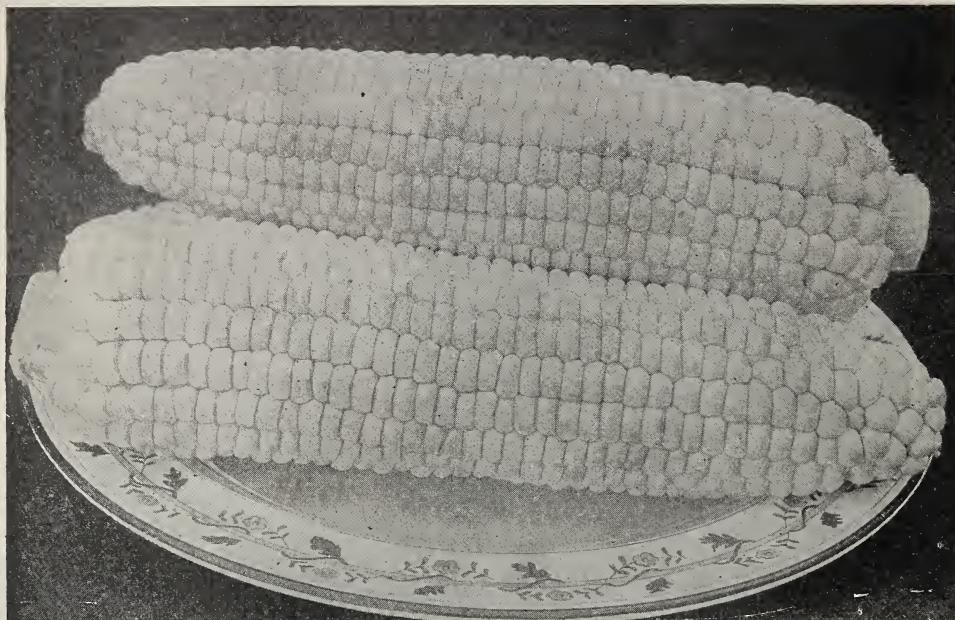
"It may interest you to know we got our first corn, Whipple's New Yellow, on July 1st. Beats anything in our experience."

"Last year we raised Whipple's New Yellow sweet corn and enjoyed the eating of it very much. We began using it the last week of July. I did not plant it until May 20th. We are very much surprised as well as delighted with it." **Mrs. George Trombley**, Bloomingdale, N. Y., May 16, 1922.

"It may be of interest to you to state that I planted Whipple's New Yellow sweet corn May 19th and picked good full ears July 24th (65 days.) The quality is delicious. A wonderful variety for the market gardeners." **H. W. Liggett**, Schuylerville, N. Y., July 25, 1922.



Whipple's New Yellow Golden Bantam
(Photograph showing comparative size)



WHIPPLE'S EARLY (White) SWEET CORN As Early as Cory and as Large as Evergreen!

This is a wonderful new early sweet corn. It matures nearly as early as the small eared early kinds and has ears that look like Evergreen.

The ears have 16 to 20 rows of kernels, which are like Evergreen, deep and rather narrow. They are tender, very sweet and delicious.

The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and very large around. Each ear is filled right to the tip. The ears look like Evergreen of a fine strain, yet they mature **two to three weeks earlier**.

More than half the stalks have **two good ears** of almost **exactly the same size**. The yield per acre is therefore very large.

This corn matures only a few days later than the Cory, and fully as early as Pocahontas, and over a week earlier than Howling Mob and similar varieties.

Unlike other early varieties the stalks grow 7 feet tall and the ears are often 4 feet from the ground.

The possibilities of this corn as a market variety are great. The ears are so large and handsome, the quality so fine, and the yield so heavy, and above all, they mature so early that in the opinion of all the gardeners who have grown it or seen it in our trial grounds, this will prove the **most profitable corn ever grown**.

It will be like having Evergreen corn **two weeks earlier** than other people, and getting nearly **twice as many dozen per acre**.

We advise all our customers who raise sweet corn for market to try this new variety. It will prove profitable we are quite sure. It has proved to be very profitable to those who have grown it the past two seasons.

This is also a desirable variety for the home garden, as the quality of this corn is **very fine**, being tender, sweet and delicious.

Pkt. 12c.; lb. 35c.; 6 lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.65; 12 lbs. (Peck) \$3.00, 25 lbs. or more 24c. per lb.

THE OPINION OF OTHERS

"Whipple's Early is the earliest sweet corn I ever saw. I pulled my first July 15, 1923."—**Alfred F. Davidson, New Castle, Del.**

"Your Whipple's Early corn is a fine thing. It proved as early as Cory and twice as large."—**Eugene Thayer, Bowie, Md.**

"From the Whipple's Early corn which we planted May 14th we had some fine ears fit for use July 4th."—**Mrs. E. Duke, Muskogee, Okla.**

"I take this opportunity to congratulate you and Mr. Whipple upon Whipple's Early Sweet Corn. With me it has ripened about with Golden Bantam, but it is eared much heavier and the ears are twice as large. The quality is equal to Country Gentleman and is two or three weeks earlier. It is the best all around corn that I have tried for the northern latitudes."—**J. E. Johnson, Richfield Springs, N. Y.**

"I wish to say that your recommendation of Whipple's Early corn was more than justified, as it seems to be a finely bred strain of the White Evergreen type coming in with Extra Early Pocahontas. Planted May 30th it was ready for market August 2d."—**Wm. M. Kling, Sharon Springs, N. Y.**

"Of all my forty years of gardening I have never had better seed than from you. Whipple's Early Corn is the best I have ever seen. A wonderful variety."—**C. A. Hamilton, New York City.**

For Other Varieties of Sweet Corn See Page 28

EBENEZER OR "JAPANESE" ONION

People who know this onion well have no other kind for their own table. It has such a reputation for quality in some localities where it has been grown for years that the onions of this variety command much higher price than other kinds. The onions are remarkably mild, tender and of very delicate flavor.

While these onions can be readily raised from seed, yet its principal usefulness is for producing early onions from sets. For this purpose it seems far superior to other kinds when ripe, dry onions are wanted earlier than they can be produced from seed.

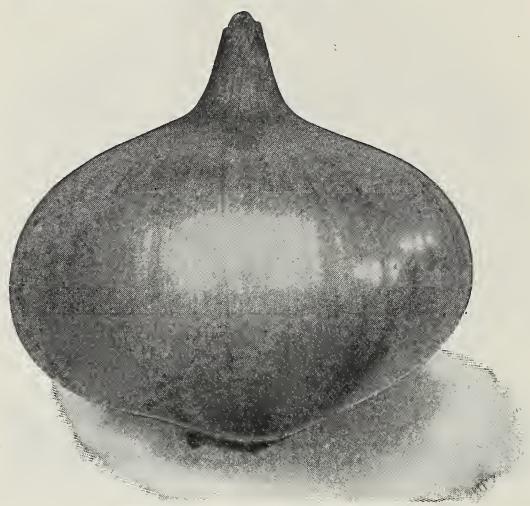
By actual tests we have proved that one row of Ebenezer sets will yield twice the weight of large, dry onions as a row of the same length by the side of it planted with common yellow sets (Danvers). Another advantage is the fact that the Ebenezer does not run to seed even when quite large sets are planted.

The onions, whether raised from seed or sets, are wonderfully firm and solid and will keep almost the year around.

The onions are very much like the Round Yellow Danvers in shape and appearance but are far superior in flavor and long-keeping qualities.

With the Ebenezer onion it is easy to raise all the onions required for a family during the summer and the following winter. Simply set out the sets in the spring and the onions may be used green or allowed to ripen, which they will do in July or first of August.

Seed—Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.50. Sets—Lb. (quart) 35c.; 8 lbs. (peck) \$1.75; bu. (32 lbs.) \$6.50.



Ebenezer or "Japanese" Onion

LAXTON'S PROGRESS PEA

A pea that we have all been waiting for. The pods are as large as Laxtonian and Hundredfold, while they mature three or four days **earlier**, being almost if not quite as early as Thomas Laxton. The photograph reproduced here shows the comparative size of the pods of these two varieties.

The vines are dwarf, being 15 to 18 in. high, and the pods are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, deep green, and well filled with large, dark green peas of the highest quality. This is the **earliest dwarf pea with large pods** with which we are acquainted.

Lb. 45c.; 2 lbs. (qt.) 80c.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (4 qts.) \$2.65.

SENATOR PEA

This is not a new variety, but we think it is not as well known as it should be.

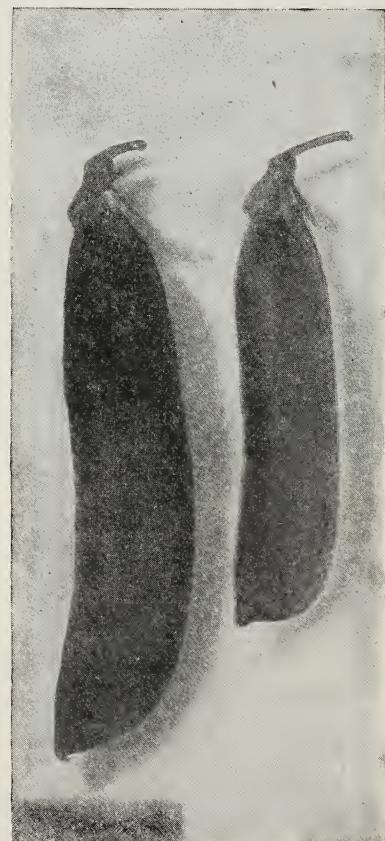
We have tried many kinds of peas—yes, hundreds of them—but for sweetness and fine flavor we have found none quite equal to the Senator. Those who appreciate vegetables of fine quality should include this variety.

The vines are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and well covered with pods which are 4 in. long and filled full of deep green peas, there often being 8 or 9 in a pod. They mature ready for use two or three days later than Alderman and Telephone. The vines are stout and need no support. **Lb. 35c.; 2 lbs. (qt.) 60c.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (4 qts.) \$2.00; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.50.**

LINCOLN PEA

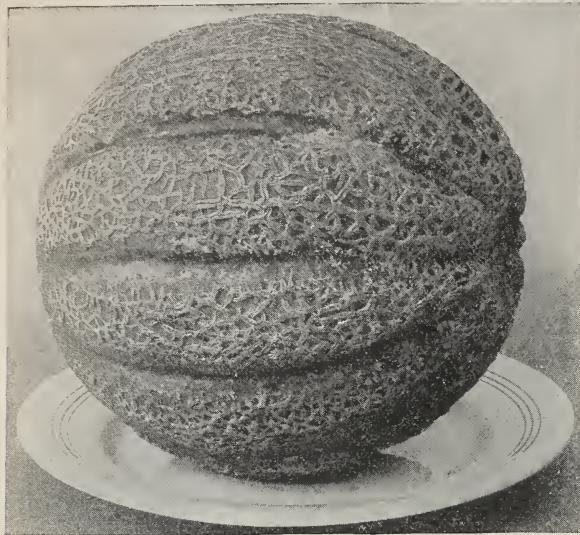
A very productive pea of fine quality. The peas mature between Laxtonian or Hundredfold and Telephone or Alderman. The pods are quite long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in., and closely filled with 8 to 10 peas which are deep green, of medium size and of high quality. The vines are 2 ft. high and the pods are produced in pairs near the top of the vines so they are easily picked. We do not know of a variety of peas that yields more than the Lincoln. It is an excellent variety to fill in between the early and late kinds.

Lb. 30c.; 2 lbs. (qt.) 50c.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.75; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.



Laxton's Progress

Thos. Laxton



Bender's Surprise Muskmelon

keep in good condition five or six days after picking, and actually improve in flavor during that time. The flesh is so firm and thick that the melons remain firm and in good condition much longer than any other large melons of this class. For market and shipping this is an important consideration.

Unfortunately our crops grown for seed were nearly an entire failure the past season owing to unfavorable weather conditions. We have, therefore, only a very limited quantity of seed to offer.

Seed of our own growing—Pkt. 15c.; oz. 75c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Not of our own growing but a fine strain—Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.; lb. \$3.00

THE EARLIEST MUSKMELON—GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN

Also Called "Lake Champlain"

For the past two years we have found that the Golden Champlain has ripened first of all the varieties of Muskmelon in our trials. It is a valuable variety on this account.

The melons are of the Emerald Gem type, but ripen 10 days earlier. Hitherto we have considered Emerald Gem the earliest melon, but the Golden Champlain is certainly earlier. The fruit is almost round, quite small, averaging about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across when cut; flesh of orange color, sweet, and of good flavor.

For places where it is difficult to get melons to ripen, the Golden Champlain will be found a real acquisition. It is so early that all the fruit will ripen before frost even in the most northern parts of the country.

Seed of our own growing from originator's stock. Pkt. 15c. oz. 50c.

GOLDEN PLUME CELERY

This is an improved type of Golden Self Blanching celery. It forms heavier and thicker stalks which are more solid, more crisp and with less strings or fibre than the Golden Self Blanching. In general appearance the two kinds are practically the same.

The Golden Plume blanches very easily and is one of the very best varieties for early fall use as well as for winter. It will keep longer than Golden Self Blanching or any other early kind. Market growers will find it the most profitable kind to raise; and those who raise celery for their own use will find it very desirable on account of its fine quality, easy blanching habit, and long keeping qualities.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00.

STANLEY CABBAGE

The Stanley cabbage properly cooked is a delicious vegetable equal in delicacy of flavor to Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower. If more people raised the Stanley instead of the common hard white kinds, the humble cabbage would take a front place among the most highly prized vegetables. The heads of the Stanley do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use. Don't wait until the heads get hard. They are better when somewhat soft, but well formed. Pkt. 10c: oz. 50c.



Stanley Cabbage

HARRIS' BIG CROP SPINACH

The Earliest Variety

This new spinach is the largest we have ever seen. The leaves are nearly **twice as large** as other kinds and are quite thick and somewhat crinkled or blistered. This spinach is so large and grows so fast that it is large enough to cut earlier than any other kind. It is especially valuable on this account, as well as for the extra yield obtained.

We are sure gardeners will appreciate the value of this new variety because it is important to get spinach from spring sown seed as early as possible and at the same time get a profitable yield.

This new spinach is not being offered by any other dealer this season.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.25.



Harris' Big Crop Spinach



Photograph of four kinds of Spinach sown the same day. Note the two rows of King of Denmark are still good while all the other kinds have run to seed

KING OF DENMARK SPINACH

A remarkable new spinach that is far superior to all of the older kinds. Its principal advantage is that it stands **two weeks longer before running to seed than any other variety**. It also grows larger and yields more than almost any other kind and is of superior quality.

The leaves are large, rounded, somewhat blistered, and deep green. The plants grow vigorously and are ready to use as soon as any kind; while at the same time they remain a long time in good condition after other kinds have run to seed.

This is a great advantage both for the home garden and the commercial grower. The King of Denmark instead of running to seed keeps on growing for two weeks longer, producing a heavy yield and prolonging the time during which it may be used or marketed.

Price: Packet 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c. 5 lbs. or more at 55c per lb.

"Your King of Denmark Spinach lives up to all the high praise you give it and then some. It is the only spinach, the long season and high quality of which makes it really desirable for the home garden. When better known it ought to supplant the other kinds for home use."—Rev. Wells H. Fitch, Riverhead, L. I., June 27th, 1922.

"I should like to say that your King of Denmark Spinach is truly wonderful. With a row 40 ft. long or less we had an abundance for ourselves and all our neighbors well into October. No matter how large the leaves grow they were always delicate and tender. All our friends said it was the finest spinach they had ever eaten."—Mrs. L. C. Williams, Becket, Mass.



Harris' Model Parsnip—Every One a Model. Photographed Exactly as Dug

HARRIS' MODEL PARSNIP

We have been improving the old Hollow Crown parsnip by careful selection for some years until we have obtained a very fine strain which we call "Harris' Model." The shape is shown in the photograph reproduced here.

The parsnips grow to a good length, but not too long. The roots are smooth, snow white, and have practically no side roots or prongs. Their whiteness is quite remarkable and gives the roots a very attractive appearance. This is by far the best strain of parsnip we have seen. The roots are uniformly of nice shape, very white, smooth, and handsome. This is largely due to the fact that our seed of this variety is all grown from transplanted roots and only the best shaped roots are used. Practically all the parsnip seed grown in this country or Europe is raised from roots left in the ground where they grew from seed so no selection is possible. It costs much more to raise a crop from transplanted roots but the seed is worth very much more to any gardener who wants to raise a crop of fine quality.

Seed of our own growing from transplanted roots—**Pkt. 8c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.**

"This spring we are enjoying parsnips raised from your Harris' New Model seed. All say they are the best they ever ate."—Mrs. P. D. Sawyer, Crotton, N. H.

From a very extensive gardener.

"I want Harris' Model Parsnip seed the same as you sent me last year. It is as fine as silk."—Dell Titus, Irondequoit, N. Y.

"Your New Model Parsnips are head and shoulders above everything else. I have used your seed for a number of years and they beat any seed I obtained elsewhere, and I have used seed from all the leading Eastern seedsmen."—L. W. Brotman, Broome County, N. Y.

QUALITY SQUASH

We called this new squash "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating," and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of. The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 pounds and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph to left. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time. Everyone who appreciates squash of high quality should try some of this kind. **Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.**



The "Quality" Squash

SCOTIA BEANS

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia.

It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality.

Many of our customers who have raised the Scotia bean for years know how delicious it is, but those who have not tried it have a treat awaiting them.

The pods of the Scotia when cooked are so much better than any other kind that nothing else will do after once tasting them. They have a rich, melting, buttery flavor possessed by no other bean.

They commence to bear as soon as the early bush beans are gone.

A few hills will produce enough for a family and if kept picked will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone. Plant enough to can—they are delicious; far more rich and tender than any other canned beans we have ever eaten. Pkt. 12c.; lb. 40c.; 2 lbs. 70c.; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.00.

"The Scotia beans purchased from you last year surpass in quality, I think, any other bean we ever tried, and they are also wonderful for their productiveness. Many of the vines were six feet or more in height and were covered from top to bottom with a perfect mass of large and beautiful pods. They were greatly admired by all who saw them."—James R. Springer, Zelienople, Pa.

"The Scotia beans are very fine. Flavor is superb, unlike any other bean I have tasted."—J. R. B. Lehman, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

"The Scotia beans we got of you proved to be the best, bean we ever raised. They are certainly a wonder to yield and cannot be beat for green beans. After our customers get a taste of the Scotias they want no other."—Geo. W. Brown, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

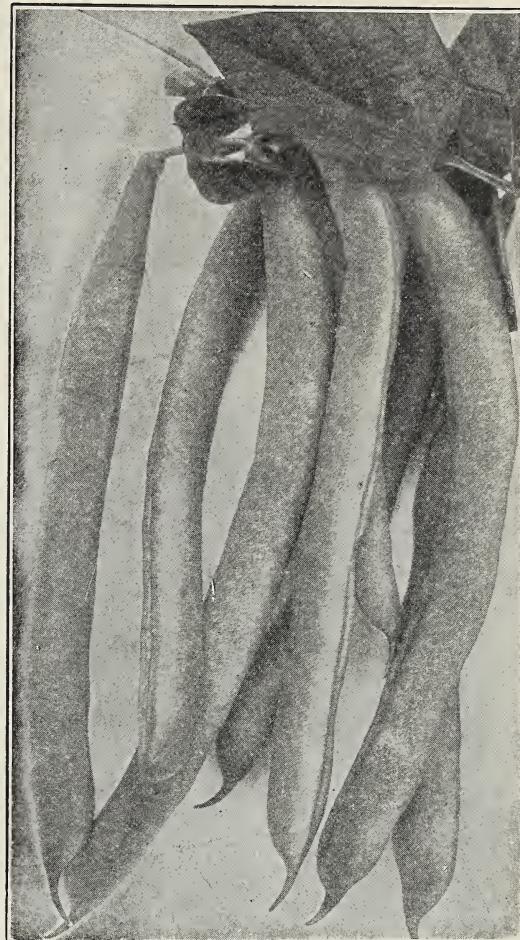
FULL MEASURE BEAN

We consider this one of the very best green pod early bush beans. The pods are very thick, mealy, stringless, and of the finest quality. They mature early and the vines continue to bear a long time if the pods are kept picked while they are young.

On account of the superior quality of the pods we especially recommend this variety for the home garden. It is also well adapted for market.

Pkt. 10c.; lb. (pint) 30c.; 2 lbs. 55c.; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

"The Full Measure beans more than exceeded our expectations. They bore all summer long until frost and were so tender and delicious."—Mrs. Charles Groesbeck, Ashland, Mass.



Scotia Beans (Photograph)

MACOMBER TURNIP—A Turnip of Quality

We have found this Swede Turnip or Ruta Baga of very much finer quality for table use than any other turnip we have tried.

Ruta Bagas are often rather coarse, but the Macomber is as sweet and fine grained as a good squash. We have never tasted a turnip of any kind of such fine quality as this.

The turnips are white with purple tops, smooth, round and handsome with small tops and practically no neck.

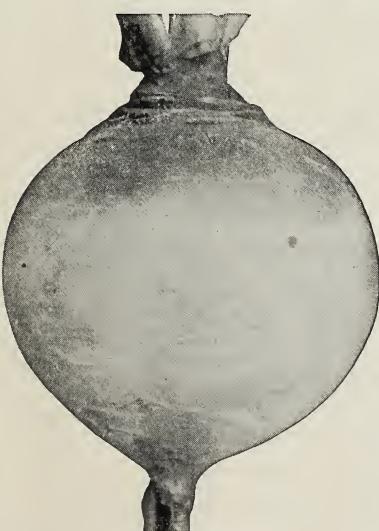
The flesh is white, fine grained, sweet and of mild flavor. They will keep all winter and remain in fine condition for the table if properly stored.

We highly recommend this turnip for the home garden or market where **quality** is appreciated.

To get the best results the seed should be sown about the middle or last of June in the Northern states. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼ lb. 80c.; lb. \$3.00.

"I wish to speak a few words in praise of the Macomber turnip. It is the very best I ever raised or tasted. Every one who has tried it speaks the same about it, both locally and in Hartford where I sell much of my produce. I expect to store 100 bushels next winter. Some of them weight 8 pounds, but are just as tender as the small ones. All your other seeds proved to be good also."—Orrin Case, East Granby, Conn.

"There is no other turnip like the Macomber. It is just fine."—George Wadsley, Greenfield Center, N. Y.



Macomber Turnip

HARDY PERENNIAL SPINACH "Good King Henry"

Chenopodium Bonus—Henricus

This hardy "spinach" has been grown in England many years and is highly esteemed there for "greens." It seems to never have been grown to any extent in America and the plants have been very hard to obtain.

This spinach comes on late in April and can be used up to the middle of June. The fresh young sprouts when they first come up are particularly good. It comes at a time when there are no "greens" except dandelions, which are of far inferior quality.

Being perfectly hardy this spinach will last for many years, and like an asparagus bed will become more productive as it gets older.

It should be planted on the side or in a corner of the garden where it will not get disturbed.

A dressing of manure each fall will be all the attention it requires. The roots can easily be divided and the planting increased if desired.

For those who do not care to go to the trouble of raising Asparagus this hardy spinach will be very welcome, as it comes at a time when there is no other green vegetable except asparagus to eat.

The roots should be set out 2 feet apart and will soon cover the ground. Weeds should be hoed out the first year or until the spinach gets a good start.

The seed of this spinach does not germinate under ordinary conditions so we offer the roots only.

Good King Henry roots—

1 doz. 60c; weight packed for mailing 2 lbs.

50 roots \$2.00. Weight packed for mailing 6 lbs.

Fifty roots would make a nice productive bed from which a good supply of greens could be cut next year.

Collections of Vegetable Seeds—at Much Reduced Prices

We have made up three different collections of vegetable seeds suited to the needs of those who have small, medium size and large gardens.

These collections are sold at *reduced prices* because they can be put up ready before the busy season when time is not so valuable as it is later. The seeds are the very best we have.

We Cannot Make any Changes in These Collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, anyone may order additional seeds to go with the collection. No discount or premium is allowed on these collections.

Collection No. 1—\$1.00

For a Garden about 25 x 50 feet. Price \$1.00 postpaid. The regular price of these seeds if bought separately would be \$1.50. The collection is composed of 1 packet each of the following:

BEET, Detroit Dark Red.	LETUCE, Wonderful.
BEANS, Webber Wax.	LETUCE, Black Seeded Simpson.
BEANS, Full Measure.	ONIONS, Yellow Globe Danvers.
BEANS, Scotia.	RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe.
CABBAGE, Copenhagen.	RADISH, Icicle.
CARROT, Chantenay.	PARSNIPS, Harris' Model.
CUCUMBER, Early Fortune.	SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush.
SWEET CORN, Buttercup.	SPINACH, King of Denmark.
SWEET CORN, Mimms'.	SWISS CHARD, Lucullus.
TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe.	

Collection No. 2—\$2.25

For a Medium Size Vegetable Garden about 40 x 50 feet. Price \$2.25, postpaid. The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$2.90.

1 pkt. BEET, Detroit Dark Red, Harris' Strain.....	\$.08
½ lb. BEANS, Webber Wax .....	.15
½ lb. BEANS, Full Measure.....	.15
1 pkt. BEANS, Scotia (late).....	.12
1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silverleaf.....	.05
1 pkt. CABBAGE, Golden Acre (early).....	.10
1 pkt. CABBAGE, Glory (later).....	.10
1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball .....	.15
1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay .....	.08
1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Early Fortune .....	.08
1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Perfection Jersey Pickle.....	.08
1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Early Mayflower .....	.10
1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Golden Bantam .....	.10
1 pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson, (early) .....	.10
1 pkt. LETTUCE, Wonderful (later) .....	.10
1 pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.05
1 pkt. PARSNIP, Harris' Model.....	.08
1 pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled.....	.05
1 lb. PEAS, Gradus .....	.30
1 lb. PEAS, Heroine .....	.30
1 pkt. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe.....	.05
1 pkt. RADISH, Icicle .....	.05
1 pkt. SPINACH, King of Denmark .....	.08
1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Giant Bush Crookneck .....	.05
1 pkt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.10
1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe.....	.05
1 pkt. TOMATO, Bonny Best.....	.10
Postage .....	.10

Regular Price 2.90

Collection No. 3—\$3.90

For a complete Vegetable Garden about 75 x 100 feet. Price \$3.75 by Express, not prepaid. Regular price if bought separately \$4.78.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by *parcel post, prepaid, as follows:*

To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 4.....	\$4.10
To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 4.....	4.30
To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 4.....	4.60
To places in zone No. 5 on map, page 4.....	4.90
½ lb. each BEANS, Webber Wax and Full Measure..	\$.30
½ lb. each LIMA BEANS, Burpee's Bush and 1 pkt. Scotia	.32
1 oz. BEET, Detroit Dark Red, Harris' Strain .....	.15
1 pkt. BEET, Long Season (for late use) .....	.10
1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silverleaf .....	.05
1 pkt. each CABBAGE, Jersey Wakefield and Savoy .....	.18
1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay .....	.08
1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball .....	.15
1 pkt. CELERY, Golden Self Blanching .....	.10
½ lb. SWEET CORN, Early Mayflower (very early) .....	.14
½ lb. SWEET CORN, Buttercup (medium) .....	.18
½ lb. SWEET CORN, Long Island Beauty (late) .....	.14
1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Harris' Perfection .....	.10
1 pkt. each LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson and Wonderful .....	.20
1 pkt. each MUSKMELON, Emerald Gem and Bender's Surprise .....	.20
1 pkt. each ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers and Silver-skin .....	.15
1 pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled .....	.05
1 pkt. PARSNIPS, Harris' Model .....	.08
1 lb. PEAS, Surprise (very early) .....	.30
1 lb. PEAS, Thomas Laxton .....	.30
1 lb. PEAS, Advancer (medium late) .....	.28
1 lb. PEAS, Herolene (late) .....	.30
1 oz. PEPPER, Harris' Earliest .....	.10
1 pkt. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe .....	.12
1 pkt. RADISH, Icicle .....	.05
1 pkt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster .....	.10
1 pkt. SPINACH, King of Denmark .....	.08
1 pkt. SPINACH, Giant Crumpled Leaf (early) .....	.08
1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Giant Bush Crook-neck .....	.05
1 pkt. WINTER SQUASH, Quality .....	.10
1 pkt. TOMATO, John Baer .....	.10
1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe .....	.05
1 pkt. TURNIP, Macomber (Swede) for winter .....	.10

Regular Price \$4.78

VEGETABLE SEEDS

GENERAL LIST

The prices in this do not include delivery by parcel post, except for packets and ounces, which will be mailed without any extra charge.

For postage rates on seeds in larger quantities see page 4.

Directions for Cultivation. We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50 cents or more, if requested.

Artichoke (Ger.)

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds which are used for food the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with a mound of coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Spargel (Ger.) ASPARAGUS Sparagio (It.)

From Seeds. To raise asparagus from seed the seed should be sown early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants should be set in the permanent bed when one year old.

WASHINGTON. A new rust-resistant asparagus originated at the plant breeding station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. This strain is not only practically free from rust and other diseases but it is also larger and more vigorous than the common kinds. This is the only distinctly improved variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A French variety with large green stalks tipped with purple. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.

PALMETTO. A well-known American variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 70c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

There is nothing so important about raising asparagus as the quality of the roots. The majority of roots sold are small and stunted. People who do not know what really good roots look like accept these worthless things, and of course, do not get good results, and think they cannot raise asparagus. As a matter of fact if they got really well grown roots they would have had no trouble in establishing a good bed which would yield an abundance of large shoots every year.

The best roots to use are well grown one-year-old roots. They give much better results than ordinary 2-year-old roots which are always much more apt to be injured in digging and so crowded in the row that they are stunted in growth and never give the best results.

To start a bed it is only necessary to set out the roots on good soil and give them ordinary care to keep weeds down, etc. No special preparation of the land is necessary. It should be prepared as for planting potatoes and should be made rich by applying a heavy dressing of manure, which should be plowed or spaded in. The roots are set out 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows which should be 4 feet apart. 100 roots make a good bed, but more should be set out for a larger family.

Full directions for planting will be found in our pamphlet containing culture directions which will be sent with every order if requested.

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS. These new strains are the only really distinct improvements made in asparagus for a great many years. They are not only resistant to rust but the shoots are much larger and more vigorous than the old kinds. These strains are so superior that we have discontinued raising other kinds. We can offer some very fine roots of our own growing as follows:

MARY WASHINGTON. The largest and best of the "Washington" strains. See page 5. 1-year-old roots, doz. 50c. postpaid; 50 roots \$1.75; 100 roots or more \$3.00 per 100.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. More rust-resistant than the Mary Washington and of deeper green and purple color, but not quite as large. 1-year-old roots, doz. 50c, postpaid; 100 roots \$2.50; 500 or more \$2.00 per 100.

Weight packed for mailing: 100, 8 lbs.; 500, 30 lbs.

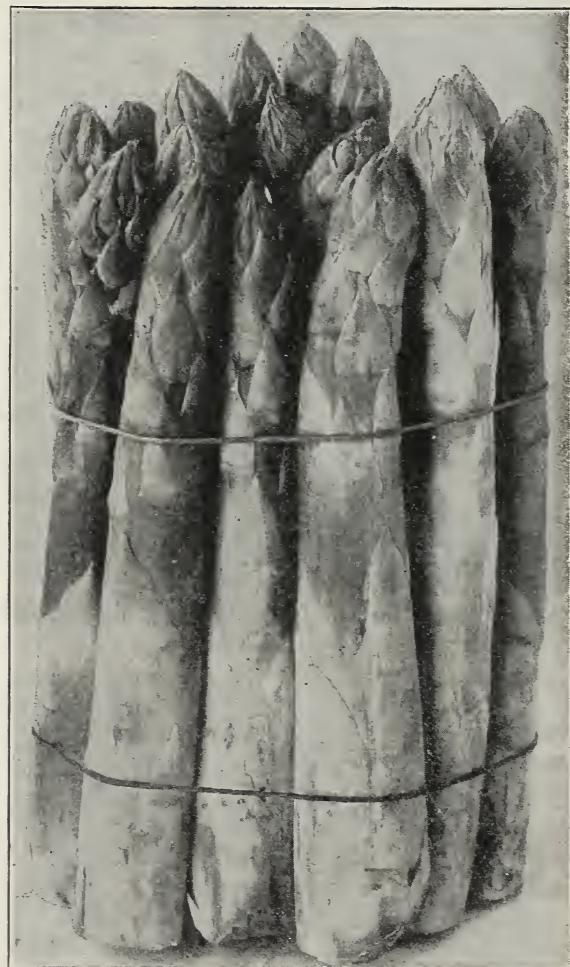
Transplanted 2-Year-Old Roots. These roots have been transplanted once and are large and very strong. Doz. 60c, postpaid; 100 \$3.00; 500 at \$2.50 per 100.

Weight packed for mailing: Doz. 3 lbs.; 100, 15 lbs.

Mrs. F. S. Jones, Newton, Conn., writes: "The 2500 1-year-old asparagus roots I purchased of you last year made a wonderful growth, far better than most 2-year-old roots that are sold."

ARTICHOKE

Carciofo (It.)



Bohnen (Ger.)

BEANS

Faginoli (It.)



Webber Wax or "Cracker Jack" Bean
One of the best wax or yellow podded bush beans. Very early and of fine quality.

FULL MEASURE. (See page 15.) Round pods; very prolific; medium early and of finest quality. On this account it is especially valuable for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Round pods of high quality. Early and productive; Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Round, thick stringless pods of fine quality; very early and one of the best green beans with round pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

BLACK VALENTINE. Very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

BOUNTIFUL. The pods are long, straight, flat, and entirely stringless. Very productive and continues in bearing a long time. One of the best. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$3.00.

IMPROVED ROUND-POD VALENTINE. Extra early, very prolific. A good variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

REFUGEE, or 1000 TO 1. Round, light green pods of good quality when young; matures late and is wonderfully prolific. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.60.

NEW STRINGLESS REFUGEE. A stringless strain of the old Refugee. A valuable late variety for market or canning. Pods round, light green, stringless and of high quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

LOWE'S CHAMPION or RED CRANBERRY. A bean of the Horticultural type and one of the best of this class. Used both as a snap bean and for shelling green. The pods are 5 inches long, flat, straight, stringless and of good quality. Largely used for canning in New England. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

RUBY DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Better than the old Horticultural. Pods of good length, light green, heavily splashed with bright red. Used both as a snap and shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL. Although a week or 10 days later than the common Horticultural this bean is valuable because it produces larger crops and the pods are large and handsome. The vines grow 2 feet tall and produce immense crops. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60; 15 lbs. \$3.50.

For beans in large quantities see our Market Gardeners' wholesale price list, which will be sent to market gardeners on application.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

Being of the easiest culture and taking little room there is no more valuable crop for the home garden than "snap" or "string" beans.

Plant in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart, or in groups of 3 or 4 at intervals of a foot in the row. This makes hoeing easier. Do not plant until the ground is warm. In New York State and New England about May 10th is early enough.

A "packet" of Bush Beans will plant 20 feet of row; a pound 150 feet.

1 lb. is equal to a pint, 2 lbs. 1 qt., 15 lbs. a peck.

7½ lbs. (½ peck) will be supplied at half the 15 lb. price.

WAX OR BUTTER BEANS

WEBBER WAX and **Valentine Wax** are the earliest varieties. The Webber Wax has flat pods and Valentine Wax round pods.

WEBBER WAX or "Cracker Jack." One of the earliest and best wax varieties. Pods long, straight, flat, stringless, clear yellow, and of good quality. Very prolific and quite free from rust. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.60.

VALENTINE WAX. Very early, has round light yellow pods of the finest quality. A very desirable kind for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. \$3.00.

BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. Long flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Very early and quite productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Very large, flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality. One of the best "butter beans." Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

ROUND-POD KIDNEY WAX (called also "Brittle Wax"). Like Wardwell's, but has round pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. We consider this the best round pod wax bean. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, straight, as round as a pencil. Clear yellow, very brittle, stringless and of the finest quality. Matures early and the plant is vigorous and productive. The seed is black. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$3.00.

HODSON WAX. Very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, flat, straight and handsome, but of only fair quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.80.

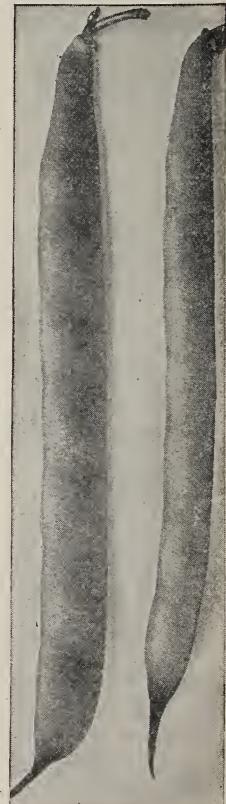
DAVIS' WHITE WAX. Very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.55.

IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX. Short flat pods of good quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.60.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF BLACK WAX. (Improved Black Wax.) Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific. One of the best wax beans for market. Matures very early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

SURE CROP WAX. An improved Currie's Rust-Proof with longer pods and yields more. The pods are deep yellow, stringless, and of fine quality, and usually free from rust. A very desirable variety. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.60.

REFUGEE WAX. (Stringless.) Very prolific, like the Refugee green-podded bean, but has yellow wax pods which are round, slender, meaty, 4½ inches long and of fine quality. Matures a week or 10 days later than the earliest kinds. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

GREEN PODDED DWARF OR BUSH BEANS

Bountiful Giant Stringless Green Pod

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

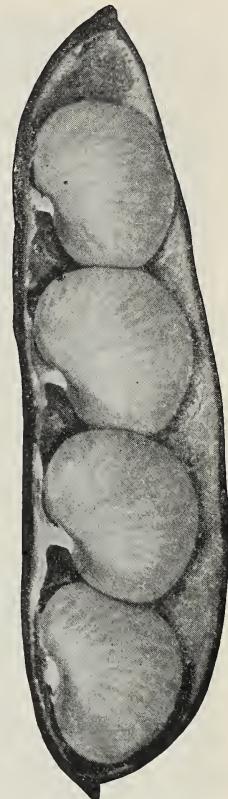
Bush Limas are more easily raised than the pole varieties, but do not yield quite as much. They do best on rather heavy or "strong" land. Do not plant too early as the seed is apt to rot if the ground is wet and cold. The seed should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and drop two in a place a foot or 18 inches apart. A pound of seed will plant about 150 feet of row. A packet 30 feet. These beans seem to bear better on heavy soil than on light. The land should not be too rich.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. The best of the "Potato" Limas. The pods are large and the beans are very thick and plump, of fine quality and deep green in color. The vines are vigorous and productive and the beans mature early. Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this strain far superior to any other. It is the most profitable variety to raise for market where the beans are sold in the pods. Pkt. 15c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$5.50.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strain and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 15 lbs. \$4.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are large, flat and of fine quality. This is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific of the bush type with large pods. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.25.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Small, early and prolific; not of quite as fine quality as Burpee's Bush and Fordhook, but much hardier, earlier, and more easily raised. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.



POLE LIMA BEANS

These Limas require some support for the vines to climb on. Poles 6 to 7 feet long answer very well, but if not available a neat and cheap trellis can be made by placing a strong post at each end of the row and running a strong fence wire at top and bottom. Strings are then run from one wire to the other forming a support for the vines. The string is run back and forth from one wire to the other without tying or cutting. The wire should be drawn tight and the post braced in some way. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in a place about two feet apart.

A packet will plant 15 "hills," a pound 80 "hills."

EARLY LEVIATHAN LIMA. This is the earliest large-podded pole Lima we know of. The pods are large and often contain five beans which are of good size and of the finest quality. The pods are produced in clusters and in great abundance. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.00.

IDEAL. The pods are immense, often 7 inches long and containing 6 large beans. This variety is very little later than Leviathan, and the pods are larger and there are fully as many of them. The vines are very vigorous and prolific. We consider this one of the very best pole Limas. Pkt. 12c; lb. 45c.

CHALLENGER LIMA. This is an improved strain of the old Dreers' or Potato Lima. The beans are plump, being very thick through, but not quite as large as the flat type like Leviathan. Pkt. 12c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. \$3.45.

OTHER POLE BEANS

Although not always necessary most of these varieties do best if given some support for the vines.

SCOTIA. If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, light green, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality. See page 15. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER. The pods are very long, round, light green, entirely stringless and of high quality. The vines are enormously productive, and the pods mature quite early, being the earliest of the pole varieties. Although the quality of the pods is very fine it is not quite equal to the Scotia. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$3.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX. Like the Kentucky Wonder except that the pods are yellow instead of green. This is the best pole bean with wax or yellow pods we know of. It is early, very prolific, and the pods are long, bright yellow and perfectly stringless, and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 15 lbs. \$4.00.

LAZY WIFE. Pods four to five inches long, broad, flat, and of good quality. Very productive but matures later than Kentucky Wonder and Scotia. Dry beans are white. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. Immense pods eight inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, golden yellow, thick, tender, brittle, stringless and of fine quality as a snap bean. Very prolific and matures in mid-season. Seed white. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c.

SCARLET RUNNER. Grown principally as an ornamental vine. The flowers are large, and produced in clusters and are bright scarlet. Pkt. 12c; lb. 45c.

SPECKLED CRANBERRY or HORTICULTURAL. The pods are 5 inches long, stringless, deep green, splashed with red when mature. Can be used as snap beans or for shelling green. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$4.35.

KING HORTICULTURAL. (Called also Worcester Pole.) An improved Cranberry bean with larger beans and pods and matures earlier. The pods are 6 inches long, green splashed with bright red, entirely stringless and of fine quality. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 15 lbs. \$4.50.

WHITE DUTCH RUNNER. The beans are very large, pure white and much resemble Limas. When picked white green they are used in the same way. They are much earlier and more productive than Limas so are often grown as a substitute for them. Pkt. 12c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c.



Ideal Lima

FIELD BEANS

The following varieties of beans are used for baking, soups, etc., and are grown extensively as field crops. These beans should be planted in rows 28 or 30 inches apart, dropping the seed about 10 to the foot of row. A pound will plant from 100 to 150 feet of row, depending upon the size of the beans.

IMPERIAL or PROLIFIC TREE BEAN. White kidney-shaped beans much like White Kidney but smaller. Like that variety the beans are of exceptionally fine quality for baking. We consider the Imperial makes the best baked beans of any kind we have tried. The vines are of strong, upright growth and produce heavy crops. Hence the name "Prolific Tree Bean." The pods are 4 to 5 ins. long and well filled. We strongly advise raising these beans for home use, as they are of fine quality when baked. Pkt. 10c; lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.75.

YELLOW EYE. Medium size white beans with a yellow spot or "eye." Some people consider this the best bean for baking. It produces large crops and matures early, and is less subject to the diseases which often attack other kinds. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. \$2.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$8.40.

RED KIDNEY. Wells' Rust-Resistant. Large, red, kidney-shaped beans. Yields heavily on strong land. Considered one of the most profitable beans to raise for market. Our stock is very fine and of a rust-resistant strain. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 15 lbs. \$2.25; 60 lbs. \$7.80; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Note.—The prices quoted above for Field Beans per bushel or 100 lbs. are subject to market changes. Please write for price if a considerable quantity is required naming the kinds and quantities wanted.

Ruebe (Ger.)

BEETS

Barbabietola (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row, a packet, 15 feet. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in the fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.

HARRIS' SPECIAL CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET

A most carefully bred strain of Crosby's Egyptian that produces beets of uniform deep crimson color, small tops and slender tap root. We have raised the seed on our own farm for many years, using the greatest care in selection so the seed improves in uniformity each season. We can now confidently assert that there is no finer or more uniform strain of this beet to be had anywhere.

The beets are of almost globe-shape, somewhat flattened and form very early so they can be used as early as any beet grown including "Early Wonder" which is simply a strain of Crosby's Egyptian.

Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. or more \$1.25 per lb.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety we offer some seed not of our own raising but grown by a reliable grower. This seed is the same as is sold by most dealers as their very best stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. This is the old strain of Egyptian beet, having flat beets of very dark red color. This variety is used by many gardeners for forcing and early sowing in the open ground, as it grows rapidly and makes a nice bunching beet of good color and shape very early. The quality of the beets for table use is not as fine as some others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY WONDER. A very early beet resembling the Crosby's Egyptian but more flattened than a good strain of that variety and is a few days earlier. The beets are dark red and have small tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG SEASON. A valuable variety for fall use. The beets remain tender for a long time. See page 7. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red, and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Round, flattened, deep red beets with quite large tops. Deep red and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

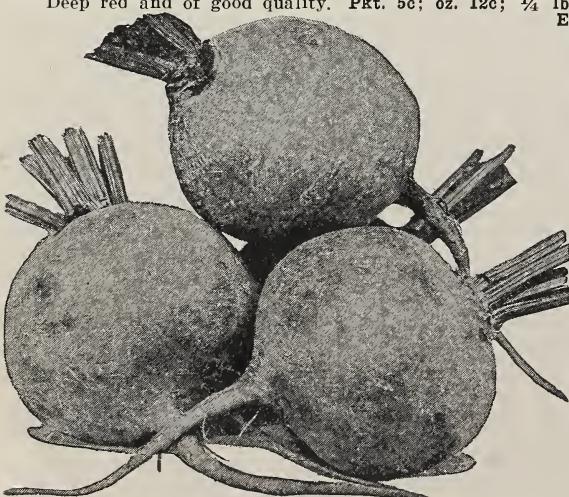
EARLY BASSANO. Large, very early and of excellent quality; rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

DETROIT DARK RED, Harris' Selection. The beets are of perfect globe shape with small tops and fine tap roots. The color is deep red without light colored rings. This is the best beet for canning and is excellent for market and home use. It remains tender even after it gets quite large. It is not as early as Crosby's Egyptian. The beets of this selected strain are uniformly of almost perfect shape and deep red color. There is no finer strain of this variety grown no matter what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.15.

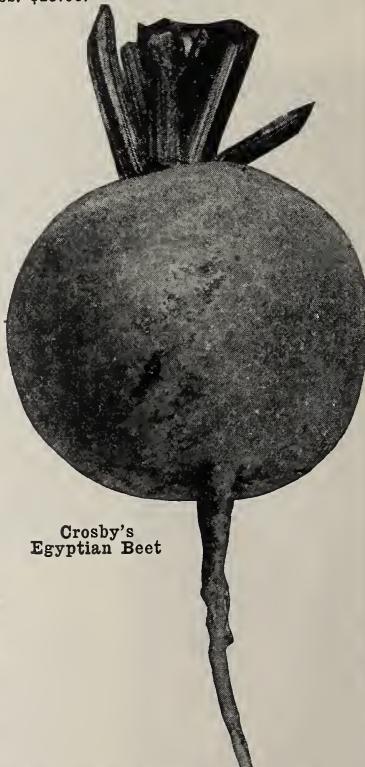
DETROIT DARK RED. This seed is not of our own growing but comes from a reliable grower and will be found as good as any strain of this beet except our special selection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

ECLIPSE. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the finest quality. Not of as dark color as Detroit Dark Red but grows more rapidly and is ready for use earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

EDMUND'S BLOOD TURNIP. The beets grow large, yet remain tender and of good quality for a long time. Larger and a little later than Eclipse. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.



Detroit Dark Red Beet



Crosby's
Egyptian Beet

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

A most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them. Sow about 8 pounds of seed per acre.

Danish Yellow Giant (Sludstrup). This mangel has been found by the Danish Government to yield more and produce more actual food per acre than any other kind now grown. The roots grow to a very large size, of deep yellow color, not as long as Long Red, but larger around, and are smooth and handsome, having small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above the ground, so can be harvested with little trouble. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more 45c per lb.

GIANT YELLOW ECKENDORF. This is one of the very best of the yellow mangels. The roots resemble the Danish Yellow Giant but are more blunt on the bottom, being nearly the same size the whole length. They grow well above ground so can be raised on poorer and shallower soil than the deeper rooted kinds. The quality of the beets is high and they yield immense crops. The color is deep yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots oval in shape, bright yellow outside and the flesh is yellow all the way through. The mangels are large, easily harvested and of high food value. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more 40c per lb.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. They are quite long, light red in color and grow well out of the ground so are easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

HALF-SUGAR MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. This giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 45c; 5 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

If you have a cow raise mangels. They yield immense amount of food of the most digestible kind. Cows fed on mangels or beets give more milk and richer milk than on any other food.

Sow the seed in May in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin the plants by cutting across the row with a hoe, leaving a plant every foot. A man can easily thin an acre a day. The whole labor of cultivating any one or two hoeings does not amount to much.

The mangels are easily harvested and can be stored in a cold cellar or in pits where they will keep all winter.



Danish Yellow Giant Mangel



Brussels Sprouts

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet, See Page 42

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Cavolo di Bruxelles (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants, a packet 200 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are of very delicate flavor. The sprouts are of better quality after having been frozen, so the plants may be left in the open ground until December in the north and practically all winter south of New Jersey.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. The plant grows medium tall and the stems are often completely covered with the sprouts. Takes longer to mature than the Long Island Improved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF, Special Stock. It is usually hard to get a strain of Brussels Sprouts that yield well in this country. The growers on Long Island have bred up a strain that yields more than three times as many large solid sprouts as any other strain or variety we have grown. The plants of the Long Island strain do not grow very tall but they are covered from the ground up with large solid sprouts.

With this variety it is very easy to raise all the sprouts required for a large family on a small piece of ground. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and transplant the plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart when large enough. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

The plants are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and are covered from the ground up with sprouts.

PLANTS. We can furnish Brussels Sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

Kraut (Ger.)

CABBAGE

Cavolo cappuccio (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames; a packet about 250 plants. It requires 4 to 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground.

METHODS OF CULTURE. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seed should be sown in hot-beds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market or Golden Acre may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. They will give cabbage ready for use in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in the Northern states about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 10, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing Enkhuizen Glory, Harris' Summer Ball Head and Copenhagen Market are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage. Among the earliest kinds of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey Wakefield is extremely early and has medium-sized pointed heads. Charleston Wakefield has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures a week later. Of the early, round or flat head kinds, the new Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market are the earliest, while Enkhuizen Glory and Harris' Summer Ballhead are later and are often used for planting late for a fall crop. They are excellent kinds to raise for market, shipping or kraut. The Stanley is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

Late or Main-crop Varieties. Danish Ballhead is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Midseason Market makes a large, firm, round head and yields very large crops. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads, which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Harris' Summer Ballhead is the best we know of. Copenhagen Market is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1st on good land. Red Cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new Red Danish Stonehead and Mammoth Rock Red are both excellent varieties. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the late fall and winter.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

A very early round head cabbage nearly as early as Wakefield and has larger heads. As round as a ball; very compact, with few outside leaves. Heads very uniformly; practically every plant making a good firm head.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden.

This variety is largely grown for kraut and is excellent for this purpose. The heads are of fine quality, tender and without coarseness. We can now offer a fine strain that heads uniformly early and very compact. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

CABBAGE PLANTS

We can supply early transplanted cabbage plants ready to set out April 15 or any time later as follows:

Dozen 25c, postpaid; 100 plants \$1.25 (weight 3 lbs.)

Varieties: Golden Acre, Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market.

Late field-grown plants can also be supplied after June 10th. All leading varieties: Doz. 15c; 100 plants 50c; 1000 \$2.50. See Plant Department, pages 100-102.

EARLY VARIETIES

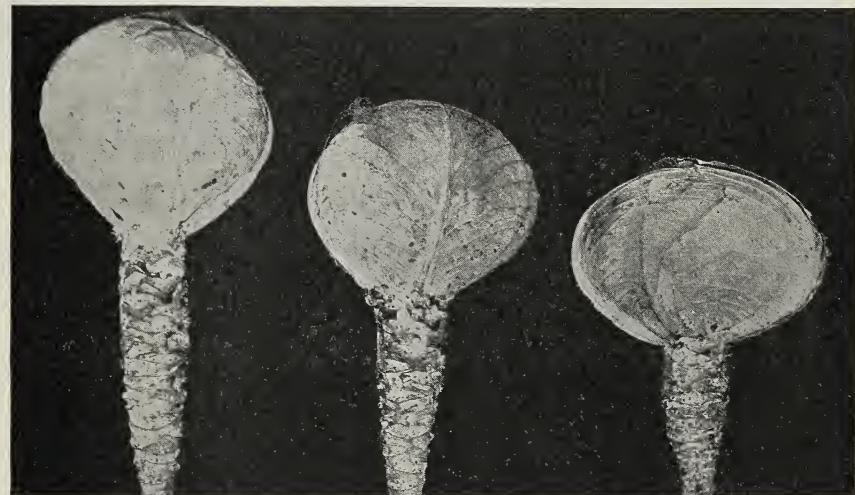
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
GOLDEN ACRE. The earliest round head cabbage. See page 7.....	\$.15	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$15.00
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The standard early cabbage. Pointed heads of good size, and very compact. Our strain is very early and practically all the plants produce heads of the correct shape and they mature almost at the same time .....	.10	.35	.90	3.50
CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield and a few days later .....	.10	.30	.90	3.50
COPENHAGEN MARKET. See description above.....	.10	.40	1.10	4.00
ENKHUIZEN GLORY. One of the best for medium early or main crop. The heads are round, grow quite large, weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and are of high quality. Very largely grown for market and kraut.....	.05	.30	.75	2.75
BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid flat heads, and of very compact growth .....	.05	.30	.75	2.75
HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. Medium early; flat heads .....	.05	.30	.85	3.00

MIDSEASON MARKET CABBAGE

Select Strains of
Danish Cabbage

Proved Seed The seed we offer of the following strains of Danish Cabbage is of the 1923 crop, and a crop of cabbage has been raised from each lot so we know the seed is true to name and of a very fine strain. No one will run any risk in using this seed. The germination of this seed is just as good as the new seed. New seed of the 1924 crop can be supplied if desired, but of course has not been "proved."

The following strains of Danish Cabbage have proved to be the best obtainable both in our trial grounds and in the hands of our customers. All can be relied upon to produce good cabbage of the type desired.

Solid Emperor or
Tall Stemmed

Intermediate

Short Stemmed

Danish Ballhead, Short Stemmed. This is the yielding strain. Crops of 22 tons per acre are not uncommon. The heads are large, almost perfectly round and very solid, and of good color. Under good average conditions practically every plant produces a solid head. Under general conditions this is probably the most profitable Danish cabbage to raise. **Proved Seed:** Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50. **New Seed, not proved:** Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

Danish Ballhead, Intermediate. This strain is much like the Short Stemmed except that the stems grow a little longer and the heads are harder and of deeper green color and, therefore, come out of storage looking better.

There is very little difference in the yield of these two strains and where the cabbage is to be stored until spring we would recommend the Intermediate, rather than the Short Stemmed strain. **Proved Seed:** Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50. **New Seed, not proved:** Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Danish Ballhead, "Solid Emperor." This is the old original Danish Cabbage and has tall stems and medium sized, but very hard, dark green heads that keep better than any other kind. The yield is not as heavy as the other two strains described above, but the cabbage often sells for a higher price especially when kept until late in the winter or early spring. **Proved Seed:** Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00. **New Seed:** Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

CABBAGE—Other Main Crop Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
MIDSEASON MARKET. A valuable new kind. Description above.....	\$10	\$60	\$1.75	\$6.50
Harris' Summer Ballhead. Very large round heads, firm and of high quality. Heads medium early and produces large crop.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.75
Volga. The heads are very large, almost perfectly round like Danish Ballhead. A rapid grower and yields immense crops under favorable conditions.....	.10	.35	.85	3.25
Succession. One of the best medium late kinds. Large flat heads.....	.08	.30	.75	2.85
All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use. A heavy yielder.....	.08	.30	.75	2.85
Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact.....	.08	.30	.75	2.85
Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. A first-class, large, late cabbage.....	.08	.30	.75	2.85
Winningstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads.....	.08	.30	.75	2.85

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES ON NEXT PAGE



Mammoth Rock Red Cabbage



Perfector Drumhead Savoy

Mammoth Rock Red. Red cabbage is always in demand for pickling and it usually brings more than twice as much cabbage should not yield nearly as much as Danish Ballhead and prove much more profitable.

The Mammoth Rock Red is the largest of the red varieties and the seed we offer produces fine, large, solid heads of good color and practically every plant will produce a good head under favorable conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00 lb. \$3.75.

Red Danish Stonehead. Very firm heads of good size. Really a red Danish Ballhead; extremely hard and deep red all through. Heads very evenly and yields large crops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00 lb. \$3.75.

Savoy Cabbage, Perfection Drumhead. Savoy cabbage is of much finer quality than ordinary cabbage and late in the fall and winter after hard frosts. The Perfection Drumhead is a large, dark green Savoy that heads well and is of fine quality. For winter use the plants should be set out about July 1st. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00

Sutton's Best of All. Heads large, quite firm for a Savoy but not as deep green as the Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

Blumenkohl (Ger.)

CAULIFLOWER

Cavoloflore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 to 2000 plants in open ground, or about 3000 in frames; a packet will produce 150 plants

Early cauliflower is difficult to raise and is not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or first of July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The see should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. Care must be taken that the plants do not become checked in growth, as that will cause them to head prematurely.

Snowball. Perfected Strain. Although an early variety, the Snowball is most excellent for late or main crop as well as for forcing and summer use. The heads are large, heavy and close grained. The plant is of dwarf compact growth. There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.



Danish Perfection Cauliflower

Danish Perfection. A fine strain of Snowball Cauliflower maturing a week or 10 days later than that variety. As the plant produce more leaves than the common Snowball the heads are better protected from both sun and frost. The heads are very firm, solid and snow white and practically every plant will make good head under favorable conditions. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

Danish Giant or "Dry Weather." This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for big ground, as it is more vigorous than the Earl Snowball, and stands dry weather better. The heads are a little larger than Snowball and mature a week or two later and have more leaves to protect them from the sun and frost. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF. Much resembles Snowball and is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

LARGE ALGIERS. Heads of the largest size, white but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header and of very fine quality for table use; not suitable for most markets. The plant is of very vigorous growth and stands unfavorable conditions much better than the smaller varieties. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

CHINESE PE-TSAI, or "CELERY" CABBAGE

An ounce of seed will sow 400 to 500 feet of row, a packet 30 ft.
This vegetable from China has become quite popular among those who know how to use it.

It belongs to the cabbage family, but looks more like Cos lettuce. The large mid-ribs of the leaves are perfectly white and very crisp and tender. It is excellent when used as a salad, but is not so good cooked.

The seed should be sown not earlier than the first of July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the plants thinned 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows. If sown early it soon runs to seed and is useless.

Pe-Tsai. Of upright growth, forming heads 12 to 15 inches long. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Wong Bok. The heads are shorter than the common Pe-Tsai and very solid. Has lately become popular for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

Garten-Kresse (Ger.)**CRESS****Agretto (It.)**

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and has a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads.

It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream, or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in the summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy banks in the spring or summer. Water Cress can also be grown in green-houses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

Improved Broad-Leaved Water Cress. Larger and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Cichorien-Wurzel (Ger.)**CHICORY****Ciceria selvatica (It.)**

An ounce of seed will produce 3000 to 5000 roots, a packet 300 to 400 roots.

Chicory is used for two purposes. The large rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Witloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WITLOOF, or "French Endive." Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place, throw out tender white sprouts which are used as salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." See page 30. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

CARROTS**Carota (It.)**

Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage

Carotten (Ger.)

One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of row, a packet 60 ft. 2 to 4 pounds will sow an acre. Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings produce nice carrots for table use or market in the fall. These young carrots are delicious, being far more tender than older and larger roots.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING. Carrots are of a high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields fully as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, as white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Coreless, or Amsterdam Forcing. A very fine variety for table use. The carrots are very hard core as in some varieties. The shape is ideal for a table carrot being practically the same size from crown to bottom. The roots grow to a medium size, are very smooth and of a deep orange-red color all through. The carrots grow rapidly and are excellent for use when either young or full grown. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.65.

Chantenay. The most popular carrot for table use and market. The roots grow 5 to 6 inches long, tapering only slightly and quite square or stump-rooted at the bottom. The color is deep orange and the roots are fine grained, smooth as a bottle and of the finest quality. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.00 per lb.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Chantenay, grow 7 to 8 inches in length. This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for markets. Very heavy yields are often obtained with this carrot. A thousand bushels per acre is not at all unusual. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.00 per lb.

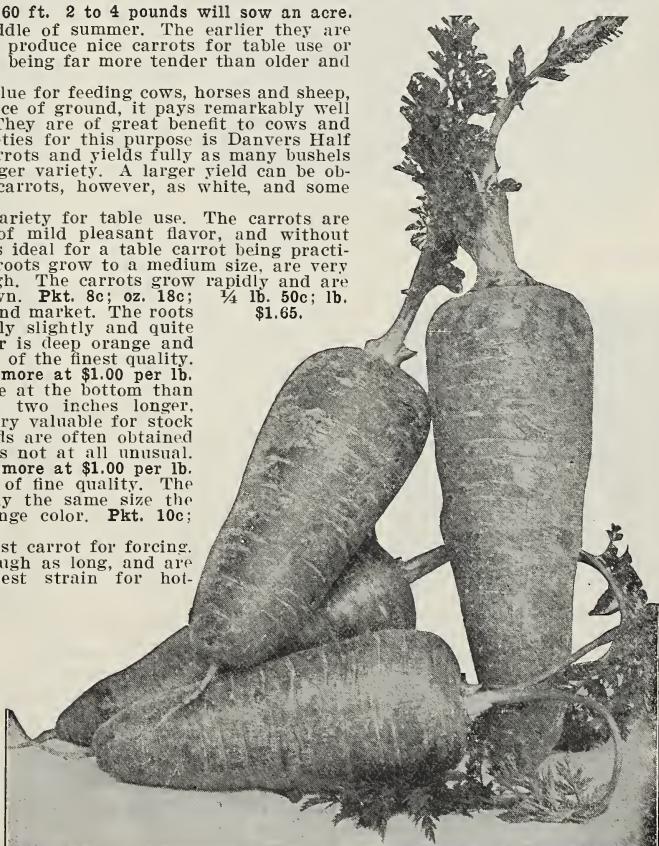
Hutchinson. A large and very productive carrot of fine quality. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long, nearly the same size the whole length, stump rooted and of a deep orange color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. The roots are almost round, being as thick through as long, and are of good deep orange color. Our seed is of the finest strain for hot-house use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long and often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and yields nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG ORANGE. We have a fine strain of this variety, roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Chantenay

Danvers

Sellerie (Ger.) CELERY Sedano (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 8000 plants, a packet 400 to 500 plants

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. In the North the seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. Also earlier plants if desired. See Price List of Plants at back of this catalogue.

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is one of the best varieties. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well. The new "Easy Blanching" blanches quickly and keeps much better than **White Plume**, and is of finer quality.

For keeping in winter **French's Success** is one of the best. It will keep until spring. **Columbia** blanches in a shorter time and can be used earlier in the winter but does not keep quite as long. **Emperor** keeps well and is of fine quality.

Golden Self-Blanching. One of the best varieties for fall and early winter use. Blanches easily and the stalks are quite thick, solid and crisp.

When blanched the stalks are creamy white, while the leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow.

This is the best early celery for the home garden as well as for market. It can be easily blanched in the field by placing boards on each side of the row. It will blanch perfectly in the cellar or pit when stored for winter use.

We offer two strains of this variety as follows:

OLD STRAIN. The stalks are of short stocky growth, heavy, thick, and with large, well developed heart. Grows more slowly than other kinds.

NEW STRAIN. Grows much more rapidly than the old strain, and the stalks are longer and attain a good size much more quickly. It is therefore a better celery for early use or market. For late use some growers prefer the old strain. The new strain is much more vigorous, grows faster and is almost "blight proof" as it resists the attacks of blight much better than the old strain. This is the same strain that we sold last season. The seed is grown in France and comes to us direct from the originator.

Price of either of the above strains: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$13.00.

Emperor. The stalks are of medium length and as thick through as one's finger and of the finest quality, tender, crisp and without strings. The stalks blanch white and keep well in storage. An excellent winter variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery Blanched With Boards—Board Turned Down to Show the Stalks

Golden Plume. An improved strain of Golden Self-Blanching. See page 12. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10.00.

Easy Blanching, or Sanford Superb. An excellent celery for late fall or early winter use. It does not blanch quite as quickly as Golden Self-Blanching and, therefore keeps better than that variety. The stalks resemble Golden Self-Blanching, but blanch pure white instead of light yellow. The quality is even better than that variety. We have a very fine strain of this celery. It is far superior to the California grown seed usually sold which often produces soft and hollow stalks that do not blanch well. There are no soft or hollow stalks in our strain. The celery called "Newark Market" is the same as our strain of Easy Blanching. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

French's Success. The best celery for winter storing. This celery keeps in perfect condition all winter if properly stored. Many gardeners keep it until spring and get high prices for it.

The stalks are of medium length, very compact with a well-developed heart which forms early. It is very crisp and solid and of superb quality. Blanches perfectly white and is extremely brittle and without stringiness. The stalks never grow hollow or soft when Harris' seed is used.

Some other dealers are offering French's Success celery seed grown in California which is very inferior to our selected strain which is grown here at Moreton Farm from the best stalks only. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb

COLUMBIA. A green celery of compact stocky growth, heavy heart and thick, crisp stalks. Blanches easily.... \$.10 \$.50 \$1.50 \$5.50
WHITE PLUME. Blanches very easily, but is of rather poor quality..... .05 .30 .85 3.00

GIANT PASCAL. Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter use.05 .30 .75 2.75

GOLDEN HEART (Dwarf). An old kind that has been superseded by better varieties.05 .25 .65 2.50

CELERY PLANTS. See price list on last pages of this catalogue.

CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

A Really Delicious Vegetable. Although used extremely in Europe Celery is hardly known in this country. It is a kind of Celery which forms large turnip-like roots which when cooked have a most pleasant celery flavor, being much more delicate than turnips, parsnips, etc.

This bulb cut into cubes, boiled and served with a cream-sauce is delicious. It resembles Salsify or Vegetable Oyster but has more flavor. It is well worth raising. Culture the same as for celery except it needs no blanching.

Large Prague. Very large but rather coarse root. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.50.

DELICACY. Makes nice round bulbs of finest quality, being more tender and fine flavored than the other kinds. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.; lb. \$3.00.



Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Welschkorn (Ger.)

SWEET CORN

Mais (It.)

One lb. will plant about 400 hills; a packet 40 hills; 14 to 20 lbs. will plant an acre

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Our eastern grown sweet corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedsmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. It is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is marked on each package so that you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. Alpha is the earliest corn we have yet found. Harris' Mammoth White Cory is very early and has good large ears. Mayflower is a day or two later, but is of better quality. Pocahontas is a few days later and has much larger ears. The new Whipple's Early matures a little earlier than Pocahontas and has ears which much resemble Evergreen. Golden Bantam is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. Buttercup is also yellow, of fully as fine quality as Golden Bantam, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. Whipple's New Yellow is earlier than Golden Bantam and has much larger ears and is of fine quality. Golden Giant has large ears and is later than other yellow varieties. Mimms' Hybrid has large ears and matures medium late and is of high quality. Black Mexican is medium late and of very fine quality.

Of the late kinds Hickok Improved is one of the best. It has large ears which mature a little earlier than Evergreen and is of better quality. The latest varieties are Country Gentleman, with small ears having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality. Long Island Beauty with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. Early Mammoth has very large ears and is of fine quality. Burpee's White Evergreen is a fine strain of the old Stowell's Evergreen, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

FOR HOME USE. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season: Mayflower, Whipple's Early or Whipple's New Yellow, Mimms' Hybrid, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, and Country Gentleman or Long Island Beauty. A month later make another planting of Buttercup or Golden Bantam for late use.

To get good sweet corn great care should be taken to pick it in just the right state of maturity. Corn that is picked too young is watery and tasteless, while too old it is tough. When it is just right the kernels are nearly, but not quite, fully developed and are very soft so that if pressed with the fingers they will burst and the inside appear like milk.

If pure yellow corn or pure white corn is wanted, yellow or black varieties should not be planted near white kinds. The pollen of the white corn will cause some kernels of the yellow varieties to turn white, giving the ear a spotted appearance. The yellow kinds will also cause the white corn to be spotted with yellow kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near field corn.

Corn should never be planted in a single row. It is much better to plant in three or four rows side by side. This is because the pollen does not fertilize the ears well when planted in a single row.

SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES

See also pages 9 and 10

Buttercup. This is the sweetest corn we have ever eaten and it is deliciously succulent and tender.

The kernels are as yellow as June butter. The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow. It is medium early, maturing the same time as Golden Bantam, and is quite prolific.

The Buttercup contains more sugar than any variety we have tried. Some people think it is almost too sweet.

For market the Buttercup is a very profitable corn. There is always a good demand for yellow sweet corn, and the large attractive ears of the Buttercup command a premium over other kinds.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet corn to give the "Buttercup" a place in their garden this season. See price next page.

"Please allow me to say just a word of praise for your Buttercup Sweet Corn." It is the sweetest, juiciest and nicest sweet corn that I ever ate. Too much cannot be said in its praise."—Mrs. L. L. Green, Mt. Morris, N. Y.

"Last year I bought a packet of Buttercup Sweet Corn from you and wish to advise that it was the earliest and sweetest of nine kinds that I raised in my garden. Even the name "Buttercup" is worth the price."—Herbert Durrell Smart, Nashua, N. H.

"I bought from you one pint of Buttercup Sweet Corn and planted same four kernels in a hill. Family of five used all we wanted, sold 75 dozen ears at 20c per dozen—\$15.00. I find this corn better than you recommended."

"It is sweeter than Golden Bantam. I have ears 11 inches long."—G. W. Santon, Union Center, N. Y.



Buttercup Sweet Corn, Like Golden Bantam
But Bigger

Golden Giant.

Those who want a late yellow corn with large ears will find this one of the best. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows. They mature later than Golden Bantam so follow nicely after that variety. The quality is very fine. See price next page.

Golden Bantam. This has become the standard for high quality in sweet corn. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of deep yellow kernels, which are deliciously sweet and tender. Matures medium early. Our stock has been carefully bred for large size ears and strong, vigorous stalks. It will be found far superior to most Golden Bantam in these two respects. See price next page.

Mimms' Hybrid. One of the very best medium late varieties for home use or market.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long, have 12 to 16 rows, and filled right out to the tip. The corn is snow white, very tender, sweet and delicious, being far superior to Evergreen and most other white varieties.

This corn matures in mid-season between the early and late varieties, and is one of the very best kinds of its season.

Many stalks produce two big ears, and the yield is consequently very heavy. The big handsome ears always command the highest prices.

The seed we offer is of a very fine pedigree strain of our own growing and breeding, and will certainly satisfy the most critical gardeners. See price next page.

Early Mayflower. Among the very early varieties this is one of the best for home garden where quality is appreciated. No very early corn is of as good quality as the later kinds, but the Mayflower is very fine for so early a corn. The ears are small (about 6 inches long) with 10 to 12 rows of pure white kernels. They mature as early as any kind grown, except Alpha and our Mammoth White Cory. See price next page.

Harris' Mammoth White Cory. With the exception of Alpha, this is the earliest corn we know of. It is only two or three days later than Alpha and the ears are considerably larger, being 6 to 7 inches long with 8 to 12 rows of very large kernels which are pure white and of very good quality. This has proved one of the most profitable kinds of corn for market.

Long Island Beauty. This corn matures very late and is, therefore, valuable to prolong the season. The ears are immense, often a foot long with 18 to 20 rows of kernels. The quality is fine the corn being sweet and very tender for so large a kind. This is a profitable market corn as well as an excellent one for home use. See price list below.

PRICE LIST OF SWEET CORN

A pound is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ pints, 6 lbs. equal 4 qts. Half pounds are supplied at the pound rate

	Pkt.	Lb.	6 lbs. (4 qts.)	12 lbs (pk.)
ALPHA. The earliest true sweet. See page 9.....	.12	.35	\$1.65	\$3.00
Early Mayflower. Very early and of very good quality. See description preceding page .....	.10	.28	1.10	2.00
HARRIS' MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. One of the earliest varieties. Ears 6 in. long, 8 to 10 rowed. A very profitable market corn.....	.12	.35	1.50	2.50
WHIPPLE'S EARLY. A grand new early corn. See page 10.....	.12	.35	1.65	3.00
WHIPPLE'S NEW YELLOW. A very fine early yellow corn. See page 9.....	.12	.35	1.75	3.25
POCAHONTAS. Very early, large ears. One of the best early varieties for home use or market.....	.10	.28	1.10	2.00
GOLDEN BANTAM. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn.....	.10	.30	1.20	2.25
GOLDEN GIANT. Large eared yellow corn of fine quality. See preceding page..	.12	.35	1.50	2.50
BUTTERCUP. A bigger Bantam. Equally sweet with ears considerably longer. See description on preceding page.....	.12	.35	1.50	2.50
HOWLING MOB. A good medium early corn. Ears 14 rowed, 8 in. long, well filled. Kernels white and of fine quality.....	.10	.28	1.10	2.00
MIMMS' HYBRID. A very fine medium late corn. See preceding page.....	.12	.35	1.65	3.00
Crosby's Early. A fine medium early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of good quality.....	.10	.28	1.10	2.00
HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen, and is of finer quality.....	.12	.35	1.50	2.50
BLACK MEXICAN. Many people think that there is no corn quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early. Kernels white when ready to use, turning black later .....	.10	.30	1.20	2.25
Early Mammoth. Not an early variety, but a little earlier than late Mammoth, which is a very late kind. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen and the corn is of superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use .....	.12	.35	1.50	2.50
LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. Very large ears of fine quality. See description above .....	.12	.35	1.65	3.00
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late; very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine.....	.12	.35	1.65	3.00
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Ears 7 to 8 in. long with 10 to 20 rows of long, rather narrow kernels. A popular variety, but not of the highest quality....	.12	.35	1.65	3.00
BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with snow white kernels and large, handsome ears. Later than Stowell's.	.12	.35	1.65	3.00

POP CORN

Pop corn is raised the same as field corn. It should be allowed to get thoroughly ripe before cutting. Very easily raised and often proves a profitable crop.

JAPANESE HULLESS or Tom Thumb. Owing to the very thin skin on the kernels this corn when popped is very tender and almost free from any fibre, which is so objectionable in the common varieties. People who have once tried the Japanese Hulless will have no other kind. The ears are short and thick, while the kernels are small, white and much the shape of White Rice. They pop readily and the popped corn is very tender and of the finest quality. Pkt. 12c; lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.

WHITE RICE. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and is always in demand. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 7 lbs. (4 qts.) 95c; 14 lbs. (peck) \$1.65; larger quantities 10c per lb.

BLACK DIAMOND. It is generally conceded that this black variety makes pop corn that is more tender and of better quality than other kinds. If well cured the corn will pop perfectly two or three months after it is harvested. The ears are 6 inches long and the kernels are dark blue or black. They pop white and the quality is very superior, the popped corn being tender and crisp. It is decidedly better than any other variety we have tried. Matures very early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 7½ lbs. \$1.20; 15 lbs. (peck) \$2.00.

CORN SALAD

Feldsalat (Ger.)

Valeriano (It.)

Used for "greens" like spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like spinach if given a little protection.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c
¾ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

DANDELION

Loewenzahn (Ger.)

Dente di leone (It.)

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVED. The most desirable variety, with large, thick leaves of excellent quality. Far superior to the common dandelion. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$3.00

Gurken (Ger.)**CUCUMBERS****Cetriolo (It.)**

A packet of seed will plant 20 hills; an ounce about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row. About 3 lbs. of seed per acre. Seed is sown in this latitude (Western New York) the middle of May for slicing and about the first of July for pickles. **ABOUT VARIETIES.** The white spined varieties retain their green color even when ripe, while the black spined kinds turn yellow when ripe, but are of deep green color when young. **Harris' Perfection** is one of the best of the white spines. The fruit is long, straight, deep green and of high quality. **Davis' Perfect** is similar but not quite as good. **Early Fortune** is an inch or two shorter and a little earlier and is an excellent kind for market and shipping. **Emerald** is very dark green, perfectly smooth, and of high quality. **Arlington White Spine** is rather short, medium early and a popular kind for pickles as well as for slicing.

Improved Long Green is the most popular of the black spined varieties. **China** is a new kind that is excellent for the home garden where quality is appreciated. For pickles **Green Prolific** or **Boston Pickling** are good kinds but not of as deep green as **Klondike** which is also very prolific.



Harris' Perfection Cucumber (Photograph)

HARRIS' PERFECTION CUCUMBER

The fruit is long, straight, smooth and handsome. The color is deep green with clear white rays on the blossom end. The cucumbers retain this deep green color longer than any kind we know of. We have kept a half-grown cucumber during warm weather in a shed for 10 days without it showing any fading in color or losing its crispness. This is a white spined variety and never turns yellow. The fruit will average over a foot long when matured and some reach 15 inches in length.

The cucumbers are crisp, solid and of the best quality. This variety matures medium early and is one of the very best for the home garden as well as for market. Also fine for pickles, the young fruit being long, slender and deep green.

Gardeners who have tried this variety for forcing report excellent results. We offer seed of our own growing. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.**

PRICE LIST OF CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
CHINA. A remarkable new variety of finest quality. See page 8.....	\$.15	\$.75	\$2.25	
Earliest of All. Very early and valuable on this account; 4 to 5 inches long.....	.08	.15	.35	1.20
HARRIS' DOUBLE YIELD PICKLE. A very profitable variety for pickling. See page 8.....	.15	...	...	...
EMERALD. The fruit is very dark green and perfectly smooth without spines. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, very straight, nearly the same size the whole length and retains its dark green color until almost ripe. A very fine variety.....	.10	.18	.40	1.50
EARLY FORTUNE. One of the best of the white spines. Of medium length tapering slightly toward each end. It holds its deep green color long after pickling and is valuable for shipping on this account. The vines are vigorous, healthy, and prolific.....	.08	.15	.35	1.25
DAVIS' PERFECT. An improved strain of White Spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market. The fruit is of good length, straight, very deep green, and of fine quality. Matures a little later than Early White Spine and Early Fortune.....	.08	.15	.40	1.35
FORDHOOK FAMOUS. A good long cucumber of the White Spine class. Not as deep green as some others.....	.08	.15	.40	1.40
EARLY WHITE SPINE. The most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, and matures early.....	.08	.15	.30	1.10
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green. One of the best for market and pickles.....	.08	.15	.35	1.15
Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. Fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. A little later than the above two strains of White Spine.....	.08	.15	.40	1.40
Cumberland. Excellent for pickling and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid.....	.08	.15	.40	1.40
Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green, and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality.....	.08	.15	.35	1.20
Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than other kinds.....	.08	.15	.40	1.40
CHICAGO PICKLING. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles. Short thick fruit.....	.08	.15	.35	1.25
KLONDIKE. One of the best varieties for pickles, as well as slicing. Fruit 7 to 8 inches long with blunt ends; color deep green which holds well after pickling. Medium early.....	.08	.15	.35	1.25
PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers.....	.08	.15	.35	1.20
IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market. Our strain is very much superior to the common Long Green. Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked.....	.10	.18	.45	1.60
Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles. Short, with blunt ends.....	.08	.15	.35	1.15
Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles; color light green.....	.08	.15	.35	1.20
West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling.....	.10	.20	.60	..

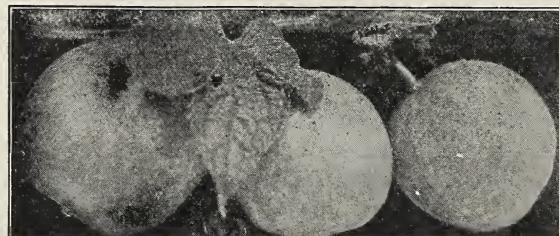
White Wonder. A pure white cucumber of fine quality. The fruit is 7 to 8 inches long and even when very young is perfectly white. These white cucumbers are quite a curiosity and are valuable for exhibition as well as for table use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.**

Lemon Cucumber. This is a real cucumber that grows about the size and color of a lemon. The flesh is white and has a peculiar sweet flavor, quite different from other cucumbers.

They are highly esteemed by many people both for table use and pickling. The fruit is ready to use when it is just commencing to turn yellow. They may be picked while green or ripe as preferred.

The Lemon Cucumber is grown the same as other cucumbers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.**

NOTE—We do not sell half ounces of any seeds the price of which is less than 30 cents per ounce.





Black Beauty Egg Plant

Eierpflanze (Ger.) EGG PLANT Petronciano (It.)

A packet of seed will produce about 50 plants; an ounce about 2000 plants

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes. Care should be taken that the young plants when first set out are not eaten off by potato bugs. The plants should be set out about 2½ feet apart on rich, rather light soil in a warm situation. We can furnish plants if desired.

HOW TO COOK EGG PLANT. Pare and cut egg plant in ¼ in. slices. Sprinkle slices with salt and pile on plate—cover with a weight and let stand two hours. Dip each slice in egg—then in crumbs—and fry slowly on both sides. Or the slices may be dipped in batter and fried brown.

Baked Egg Plant. Cook egg plant 15 minutes in boiling, salted water to cover. Cut in halves lengthwise; scoop out inside, and cook pulp in boiling water until tender. Beat with a spoon until light and smooth, add 1 well beaten egg, season with paprika, salt and a little nutmeg, add some chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon butter and 2 rolled crackers. Mix well, refill shells, sprinkle with bread crumbs and butter and brown in quick oven.

BLACK BEAUTY. This is a very handsome, early, and prolific variety. While the fruit is as large as New York Improved it matures earlier, and is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved, much larger crops are produced before frost in the North. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being harder and earlier than the larger kinds, it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. (Thornless.) This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plant grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Much like N. Y. Improved but the bush grows taller and the fruit is produced higher above the ground. A rather late kind for the North but excellent for the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50.

EARLY LONG PURPLE. An early variety of fine quality. The fruit is 6 to 8 in. long and 2 or 3 in. through. Matures early and is very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

EGG PLANT PLANTS. Ready May 25th. Black Beauty only. Potted plants 75c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.75. Weight 3 pounds per dozen. Add postage if to be sent by parcel post.

Endivien (Ger.) ENDIVE Endivia (It.)

A packet will sow 50 feet of row; an ounce 400 feet

Endive is used for salads, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until about July 1st. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

GREEN CURLED. The leaves are large and finely cut and curled and easily blanch to a creamy white in the center. This is the most popular variety. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

MOSS CURLED. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanches perfectly white in the center. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large, thick leaves not much curled. Forms a large compact head which blanches pure white and is of fine quality. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.40.

FRENCH ENDIVE or Witloof Chicory.

The so-called "French Endive" or more properly Witloof Chicory, is a most appetizing and delicious salad and is so easily raised that every one can enjoy it all winter with very little trouble.

"French Endive" is really the large white sprouts produced on the roots of Witloof Chicory when they are forced into growth during the winter.

This "Endive" is pure white, very crisp and of a mild, slightly bitter flavor, and is highly esteemed as a salad. All that is necessary is to raise the roots the same as you would parsnips, and in the fall dig them and plant a small number at a time in a box of earth in a warm cellar, under greenhouse benches, or any place where the temperature is between 50° and 60°.

Directions for culture are contained in a pamphlet on the Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers which will be sent free with any order if requested.

After the roots are placed in sand to be forced the sprouts will be ready to use in about 3 weeks. By putting in more roots every three or four weeks a constant supply of endive can be had all winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50.

ROOTS FOR FORCING. We can furnish roots reading to force at the following prices:

1 doz. roots 50c; weight packed 5 lbs. 50 roots \$1.25; weight packed 20 lbs. 100 roots \$2.00; weight packed 40 lbs.

The roots will be sent promptly on receipt of order, either by express or parcel post. If to be sent by parcel post please add the necessary postage to the prices given above. Order early. The roots should be started at once.



Broad-Leaved Endive

FENNEL or FENOCCHIO

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flavoring. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting so the plants stand 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Sow the seed in rich soil in May or June, and again a month later for fall use. When the plants are half grown drag up earth to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

GARLIC

Knoblauch (Ger.)

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

Aglio (It.)

HORSE RADISH

Meer Rettig (Ger.)

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion 2 inches below the surface.

COMMON VARIETY. 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1000.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH. A variety supposed to be superior to the common kind. Sets 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

NOTE. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to the above prices postage at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100.

Rafano (It.)

KALE or BORECOLE

Blattkohl (Ger.)

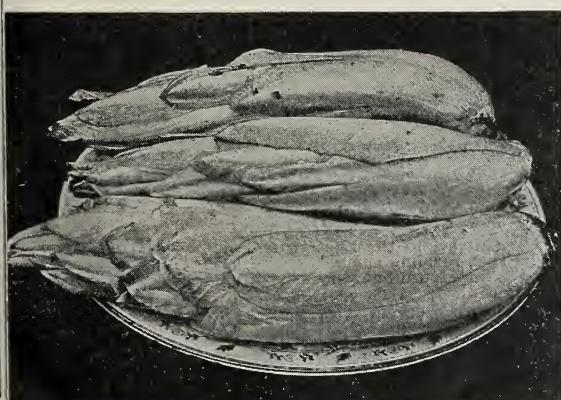
Cavolo verde (It.)

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown in the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

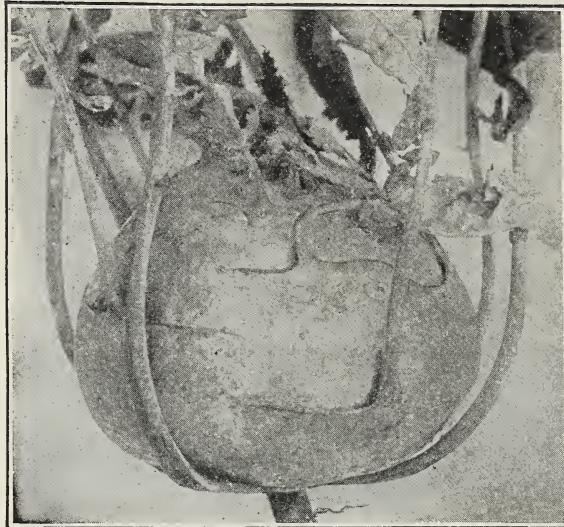
DWARF CURLLED GREEN. A low growing, spreading variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Often used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLLED. The most popular variety. The plant grows three feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

SIBERIAN. Also called "Sprouts." A very hardy kale of dwarf growth with broad thick leaves curled on the edges. The color is light bluish green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



French Endive—Witloof Chicory



Kohl Rabi—White Vienna

KOHL RABI

Knollkohl (Ger.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

A packet will sow 40 feet of row; an ounce 200 feet

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. If used while young the bulb when properly cooked makes a delicious vegetable. An excellent way to cook is to cut the bulbs in small cubes and boil until tender. Serve with a cream sauce.

The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of an apple they are ready for use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. The same as White Vienna except in color which is light purple on the outside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

LARGE GREEN. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Porree (Ger.)

LEEK

Porro (It.)

A packet will sow 20 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

MUSTARD for Salad

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLLED. Grows nearly 2 feet high, and has fine curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

WHITE LONDON. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Kopfsalat (Ger.)

LETTUCE

Lattuga (It.)

A packet will sow about 30 ft. of row; an ounce 250 feet

About Varieties. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage, while the other merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. Some of the most popular of these are **Black Seeded Simpson**, **Grand Rapids** and **Prize Head**. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hothouse or hotbed, **May King**, **Boston Market** and **Golden Queen** are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are **Holyrood Hot-Weather**, **Crisp-as-Ice**, **Iceberg**, **Salamander** and **Big Boston**. These are also excellent heading varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring, and in the late summer and fall. For fall use seed should be sown in this latitude (Western New York) the last of July or first of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

Seed may be sown in the open ground in the early spring and in July. Sow in rows 18 inches or more apart and for fall use thin the plants when small to 10 or 12 inches apart. It is important to thin the plants when very small, less than one inch high.

Golden Queen. The earliest head lettuce. Crop of seed failed.

Crisp-As-Ice. A fine early head lettuce. The heads are very compact, crisp and of the finest quality. The edges of the leaves are tipped and spotted with brown. We consider this one of the best early heading varieties for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

Big Boston. Forms large-compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground for shipping to the larger cities. Big Boston is one of the best varieties for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



Wonderful or New York Lettuce

May King. A very early variety. The heads form very quickly and are firm and of fine quality. The plant is small and practically all head, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Mignonette. Forms a small but very compact head of finest quality. The outer leaves are tinged with brown. One of the best varieties for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Holyrood Hot Weather. The heads are very large, quite firm, and the leaves are thick, tender and of a deep green, blanching to white in the center of the head. This lettuce has a rich buttery flavor like the old "Deacon" lettuce, and stands a long time without running to seed. We regard this as one of the best heading varieties for summer use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Unrivaled. This is also called "Boston Unrivaled," "Green-Leaved Big Boston," "Long Lost" and a dozen other names. The heads resemble Big Boston, but form earlier and do not have the red tinge of that variety. The heads are firm and of high quality. An excellent kind for the home garden and for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

Deacon. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

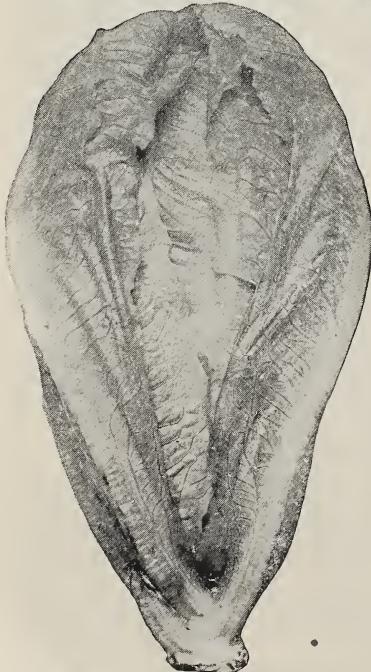
Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of very fine quality. The leaves are more tender than those of most other kinds. We have a fine strain of this popular lettuce which produces heads that are uniformly compact and of the very best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Iceberg. One of the best varieties. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white and remarkably crisp and of fine quality. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Wonderful or New York. This variety is called "Iceberg" in the West and is shipped to the Eastern markets under this name. It is larger than the true Iceberg, forming compact white heads as large as a small cabbage. It is rather coarse in texture but very crisp and when well grown is an excellent lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

Prize Head. One of the best of the loose-leaved varieties. The leaves are exceptionally crisp and tender. They are much curled and frilled, and are tinged and blotched with brown. Grows rapidly, and is ready for use early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

Grand Rapids. The most popular curled-leaf lettuce for forcing. The plant grows upright forming a large bunch of crisp curled leaves of good quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.



Cos Lettuce, Trianon Self-folding

LETUCE—Continued

Cos, or Romaine. TRIANON Self-Folding. This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact upright growth, and magnificent tuce is of the finest quality. The mid-rub of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform and are so compact that they blanch perfectly white inside. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball. An early head lettuce for forcing.....

Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
.10	.25	.65	\$2.25

HANSON. Large compact heads with curled leaves.....

.10	.25	.65	2.25
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BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curled crisp and very tender leaves, which are of excellent quality. One of the best of the large loose-leaved varieties.....

.10	.25	.65	2.25
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EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Forms a bunch of very much curled leaves of light green and of fairly good quality

.10	.25	.65	2.25
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Melone (Ger.)

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPES

Popone (It.)

A packet of seed will plant about 20 hills; an ounce 100 hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. will plant an acre

Not hard to raise melons

It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed and they are so delicious a fruit that every one who has any garden at all should raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables" tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested.

Golden Champlain. The earliest muskmelon. See page 12. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c.

Bender's Surprise. A grand melon for the home garden, market or shipping. See page 12. Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Irondequoit This is one of the very best melons we know of. The fruit is large, often weighing 8 to 10 pounds; nearly round, well netted and light green. The flesh is deep orange color; thick, very sweet and of high flavor. We know of no finer flavored large melon. They ripen medium early and the vines are healthy and produce lots of good big melons. This melon resembles the Bender's Surprise but the flesh is less firm and the melons will not keep as long after picking. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

Admiral Togo. Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productivity. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen medium early, and are produced very profusely. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about 2 lbs. each. If a melon of medium or small size is wanted we would recommend the Admiral Togo both for house use and market. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

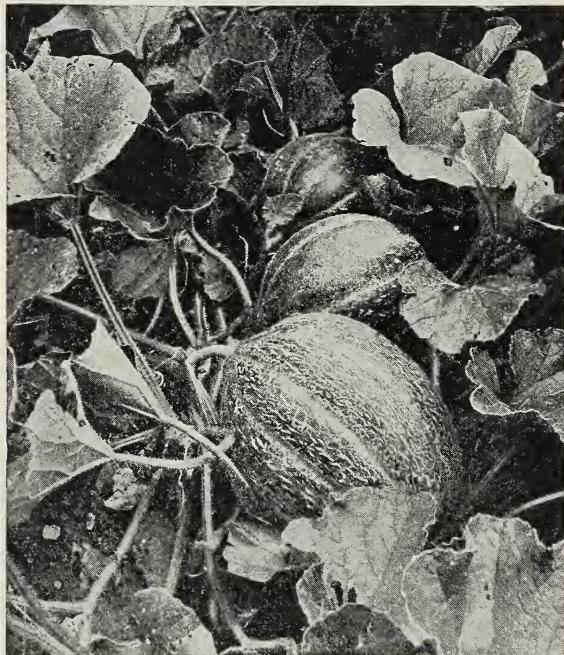
Emerald Gem. One of the earliest and best flavored muskmelons. There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The fruit is almost round, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, dark green, slightly ribbed and with little netting. The flesh is orange color, thick, sweet, and of very high flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied upon to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.60.

Extra Early Knight. This is one of the earliest melons and is especially valued on that account. The melons are of medium size, oval in shape, and well netted. The flesh is green and of good, but not of the highest, flavor. This is an excellent variety for both the home garden and market. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

Hearts of Gold. The melons are almost perfectly round, thickly netted and very firm so they stand shipping well. The flesh is deep orange color, firm, very sweet and of delicious flavor. The melons are about the size of Rocky Ford. The vines are vigorous, free from blight and very productive. An excellent melon for shipping as it "holds up" well after picking. We have a fine strain of the true stock which produces melons of uniform size and high quality. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

HACKENSACK. A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Rocky Ford. This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons. It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in shape and covered with fine netting. The fruit is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Extra Early Knight Muskmelon

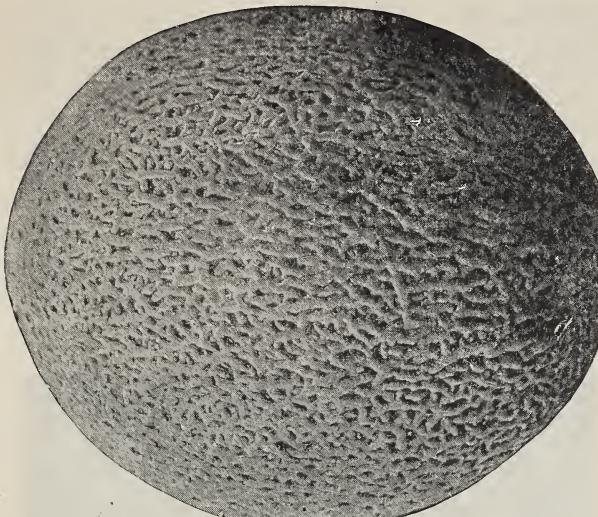
Honey Dew. The fruit is cream white of medium size and very hard. It will keep two months after picking.

The flesh is of a peculiar green color and is very sweet, but not of high flavor. The melon matures rather late and we do not recommend it for the Northern parts of the country. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

Paul Rose. Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem in appearance, but has deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and are well netted, very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Miller's Cream or Osage. This is an excellent melon for home use and also for market where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

OSAGE, PERFECTED STRAIN. This strain of Osage or Miller's Cream melon is a week or 10 days earlier than the old variety and the melons are a little smaller, but otherwise the same. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



Delicious "Gold Lined" Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Melone (Ger.)

A packet of seed will plant about 8 hills; an ounce 25 to 30 hills; 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good watermelons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested.

The best varieties to grow depends upon the length of the season. In the North where the summers are short Harris' Earliest, Cole's Early and Ice Cream or Peerless are the most certain to ripen. Farther south larger and better melons can be raised by using Tom Watson, Kleckley Sweets, and Irish Gray. These varieties will ripen in southern Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Ohio and Southern Michigan.

Harris' Earliest. This melon ripens very early and is one of the best varieties on account to raise in the northern states. Any one who has light soil in a sunny warm situation can raise these melons. The fruit is oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, and of good quality, though not of the best. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.**

Cole's Early. The melons are not quite as large as Harris' Earliest, but the flesh is of deeper red color and very sweet, crisp and solid. The melons ripen very early and the vines produce lots of them. One of the best watermelons for private gardens in the northern states. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.**

Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this a superb variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.**

Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent melon for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last few years. The seed we offer is Northern grown and of a very fine strain. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.**

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.**

IRISH GRAY. The melons are long and grow very large. The color is gray-green without distinct markings. The shell or rind is tough and firm so the melons stand shipping well. The flesh is bright red, very sweet and of very high quality for so large a melon. The seeds are brown. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.**

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65.**

MUSKMELONS—Continued

DELICIOUS GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

This is the finest strain of Rocky Ford melon that we have found. It is not a yellow flesh melon as might be inferred from the name, but a regular green-flesh Rocky Ford melon. The "Gold Lined" refers to a butter-yellow color around the seed cavity which gives the melon an attractive and rich appearance.

The flavor is delicious, being sweet and sprightly. The melons are of medium size, heavily netted and very firm, so they carry well when shipped. They run very uniform in size and quality. The vines are vigorous, hardy and rust resistant.

This is a very fine melon either for home use or shipping. The seed we offer was grown by the originator and will be found of the very highest quality.

Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

WATERMELON

Popone (It.)



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. This melon has become nothing finer in the way of watermelons than the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is always of superb quality. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.**

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS (White Seeded). Early and of delicious flavor. Fruit quite long and light green and grows to a large size. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.**

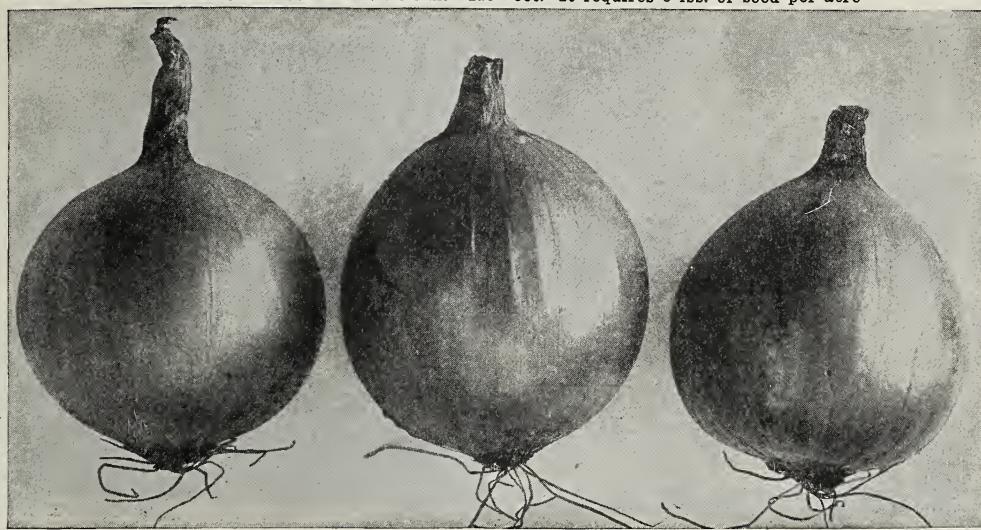
CITRON, Colorado Preserving. This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. This variety has green seeds and is much larger and better than the red seeded citron. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.**

Zwiebel (Ger.)

ONION

Cipollo (It.)

A packet of seed will sow about 25 feet of row; an ounce 125 feet. It requires 6 lbs. of seed per acre



Yellow Globe Danvers

Southport Yellow Globe

Ohio Yellow Globe

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from the seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or August.

To raise good onions from seed the ground must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season.

TO RAISE EARLY GREEN ONIONS. Seed sown in June or first of July will usually produce fair size onions which if left where they grow and given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions earlier than from sets and at much less cost. White Portugal or Silver Skin is the best variety for this purpose.

Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much finer and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.

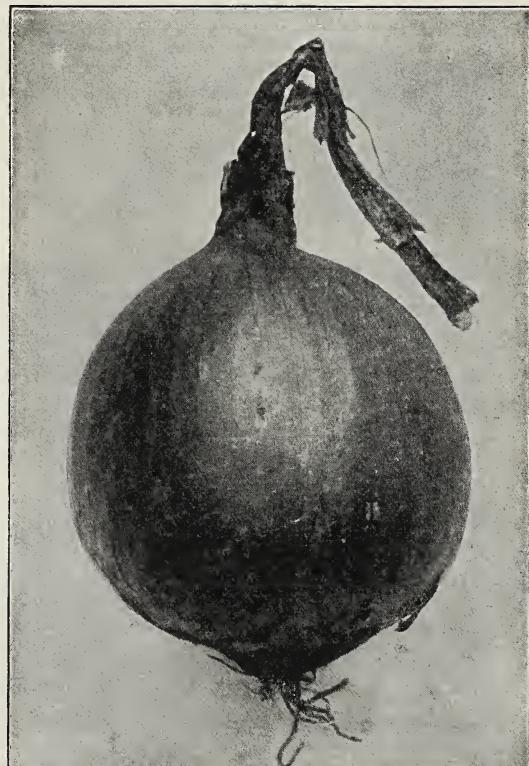
Germination Tests. It is important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each label (except packets) so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he is interested in germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Harris' Selected Strain. The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion. We have a very fine strain of it which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep orange-yellow color. The flesh is creamy-white and of mild flavor. The onions are very firm, keep well and grow to a good size and mature medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

Southport Yellow Globe. Special Selected Strain. This onion produces very heavy yields on good soil. The onions are of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. They are handsome onions and keep remarkably well. This is the best shaped and best keeper of the yellow globe onions. Our eastern grown seed is much superior to the western seed usually sold. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which produces onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color and with very small necks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.70; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.60 per lb.

Ohio Yellow Globe. This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened at the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. This strain of Yellow Globe onion has been found especially well adapted to muck land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

Southport Red Globe. Harris' Special Selected. The largest and handsomest red onion; keeps better than any other kind, and the quality is especially fine, the onions being of exceptionally mild flavor and very tender when cooked. The onions are of perfect globe shape, deep red, and with small tops. Our strain is very fine, being grown from selected bulbs only. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



Southport Yellow Globe Onion

ONIONS—Continued

Ebenezer. This is the mildest flavored onion we have ever tasted. They will keep sound and hard all winter. Those who want a nice mild onion for their own use would do well to try the Ebenezer. See page 11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Round Yellow Danvers. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. They mature a little earlier, which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Prizetaker. A large handsome onion of bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions sometimes weigh 2 pounds each. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown with perfect success by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt. 8c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

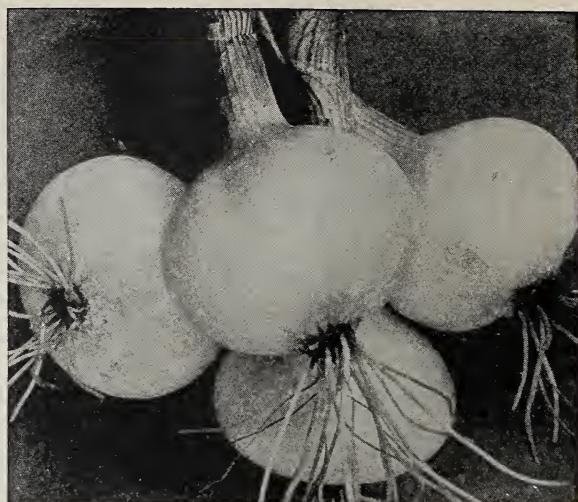
Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. To get perfectly white onions the bulbs should be pulled as soon as matured and dried in the shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield good crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Red Whethersfield. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. The handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions mature about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of very mild flavor. Sow an ounce of seed to 40 ft. of row or 50 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.90.



White Portugal Onions pulled for use while still "green"

Giant Gibraltar. This is the immense Spanish onion which comes into our market and sells for high prices. The onions are globe shaped, slightly flattened, deep yellow and very smooth and handsome. They often weigh several pounds, and the flavor is mild and pleasant. By starting this onion early and transplanting the young plants, very fine large onions can be raised. We offer genuine imported seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

White Portugal, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When the seed is sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are excellent for pickling, as they are snow white and very firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.40.

Mammoth Silver King. principally for bunching while green. The onions are very large, flattened, pure white and of very mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

ONION SETS

One quart (1 lb.) will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

It is very easy to raise onions from sets and they should be grown in every garden. If the sets are set out early in the spring nice green onions can be pulled in a few weeks. A little later the bulbs grow large and are then ready to use cooked. They are of very delicate flavor. About the middle of July in this latitude the onions mature. They are then large, ripe onions which can be kept through the winter if desired. The sets should be planted about 2 inches apart and covered an inch deep.

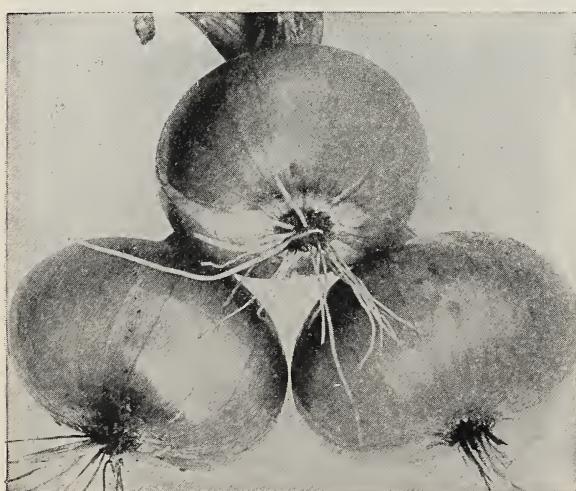
The prices quoted here per bushel are subject to change without notice. They probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW DANVERS SETS. These sets will give good green onions early and if left to mature will produce large ripe onions later. Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.50; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.75.

EBENEZER or "Japanese" SETS. By the use of these sets large ripe onions of the finest quality can be easily raised. The quality of the onions is far superior to other kinds and the yield is also larger. If the sets are planted early in the spring the onions will be ripe in July and can be used all through the fall and winter. Sets of this variety rarely produce seed stalks as other kinds do. See also page 11. Qt. (1 lb.) 35c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.75; bu. (32 lbs.) \$6.50. Prices of larger lots on application.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin). These make nice looking and fine flavored onions to eat while young. They also produce good large mature onions of fine quality. Qt. (1 lb.) 30c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.60.

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.



Onions raised from Sets

Photograph taken July 1st of onions raised from Yellow Sets planted April 4th.



Harris' Model Parsnip

OKRA or GUMBO**Ocher (Ger.)****Ocra. (It.)**

A packet will sow 15 feet
of row; an ounce 50 feet

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin the plants to 15 inches apart. The pods may be picked and dried while young and green.

PERKINS, LONG POD, Perfected Strain.

This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The plant grows tall and the pods are 5 to 6 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

WHITE VELVET. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

**Petersilie (Ger.) PARSLERY Prezzemolo (It.)**

A packet will sow 50 feet of row; an ounce 200 feet

Sow in the spring or summer where the plants can be left until the following spring. Some plants can be transplanted into boxes of earth and kept in a light cellar window for use during the winter.

Dwarf Perfection. This is without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled. We think the flavor superior to other parsley. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

CHAMPION, or TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Very finely curled leaves. Medium deep green, of upright growth and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

PLAIN. The leaves are not curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

HAMBURG, or TURNIP-ROOTED. The roots are used as well as the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasing flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth roots of medium length, large around, and fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Pastinake (Ger.) PARSNIPS Pastinaca (It.)

A packet of seed will sow 25 feet of row; an ounce 150 feet

Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and cover the seed only ½ in. deep. Thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

Harris' Model. The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. See page 14. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

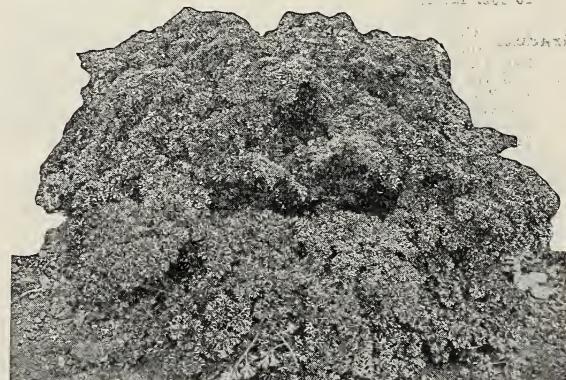
LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

PEANUTS

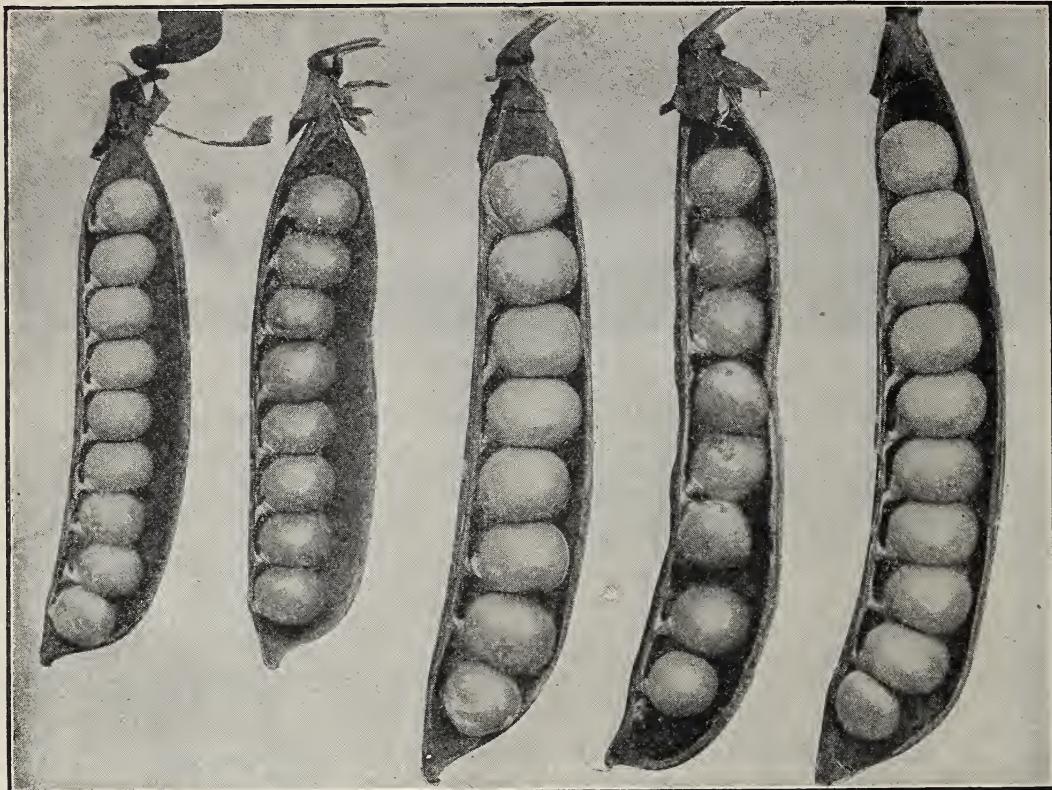
Peanuts can be successfully grown in the North on warm, sandy soil in a sheltered place with a southern exposure. South of Pennsylvania they can be grown on any good light soil.

Peanuts should be planted the same time as corn in rows 2½ feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, cover 1 in. deep. The nuts should be shelled before planting. A dressing of slacked lime or land plaster is of great benefit. When the plants are nearly full grown throw earth up to them, the same as "hilling" potatoes. This will cause the nuts to form. Early Spanish. The earliest variety and best for the North.

Per lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more 20c per lb.



Dwarf Perfection Parsley



Advancer

Thomas Laxton

Heroine

Telephone

Alderman

PEAS**Pisello (It.)****Erbsen (Ger.)**

Sow Plenty of Peas: There is no more delicious vegetable than fresh, young green peas picked right off the vines in your garden and cooked immediately. If the garden is small, sow all the land you can spare. After the peas are gone the land can be used for late cabbage, turnips, spinach, etc.

It is well to sow early, medium and late kinds at the same time so they will mature in succession.

A pound of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two or four bushels per acre.

Some of the Best Varieties of Peas

Surprise or Eclipse. (2 ft.) This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. Matures as early as Alaska and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. **Lb. (pint) 30c; 2 lbs. (qt.) 50c; 7½ lbs. (4 qts.) \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.70.**

Gradus. (2½ ft.) The earliest large-podded pea. Matures only two or three days later than the earliest kinds like Alaska and First and Best, and has much larger pods and the peas are of the very highest quality. The pods are 3½ to 4 in. long and are filled with large peas which are very tender and sweet. One of the best early peas for the home garden and market. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 7½ lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$3.00.**

Little Marvel. (15 in.) One of the best early dwarf peas, much like Nott's Excelsior and matures at the same time, but is more productive and of much deeper green color. Pods 3 in. long and filled full of deep green peas of fine quality. On account of its great productivity and fine quality it is very popular for the home garden. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 7½ lbs. \$1.60; 15 lbs. \$2.85.**

Laxtonian (18 in.) A very early dwarf pea with pods nearly as large as Telephone and matures two weeks earlier. The vines are 18 in. tall and need no support. The pods and peas are deep green and the quality is very fine. Other names for this variety are Pioneer and Peter Pan. These are both so similar to a good stock of Laxtonian that we cannot see any difference. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 7½ lbs. \$1.70; 15 lbs. \$3.15.**

Hundredfold or Blue Bantam. (18 in.) This pea may be described as an improved Laxtonian as it resembles that variety very much but is a little larger and more prolific. The pods are 3½ to 4 inches long and well filled with large deep green peas of fine quality. The vines are 16 to 18 inches high and very strong. The peas mature the same time as Laxtonian, following Gradus and Thomas Laxton. **Lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 7½ lbs. \$1.85; 15 lbs. \$3.40.**

Thomas Laxton. (2½ ft.) Matures at the same time as Gradus and is quite similar to that variety except that the pods are a little smaller (3 to 3½ in. long) and the vines are more productive. On this account it is considered a more profitable early pea for market and one of the best for the home garden. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 7½ lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$3.00.**

Advancer. (2 ft.) Matures in mid-season between the early and late kinds. The pods are of medium size but so well filled that they contain just as many peas as the very large pods of such varieties as Telephone, Alderman, etc. The vines are of low, stocky growth and yield immense crops. The quality of the peas is of the very best. **Lb. 28c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$2.70.**

PEAS—Continued

Alderman. (4-5 ft.) A very fine pea for main crop. Yields more than almost any other variety. The pods resemble Telephone, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved Telephone and the best of this type. The pods are immense, often 5 inches long and contain 8 to 10 large peas. Matures medium late. The variety called "Quite Content" is practically the same as Alderman of a good strain. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.70.

Heroine. (2½ ft.) One of the best large-podded late peas. The pods are often 5 in. long and well filled with large deep green peas of fine quality. The vines are only 2½ ft. high and need not have support. We highly recommend this pea for late use. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 7½ lbs. \$1.55; 15 lbs. \$2.85.

Prizewinner. (2½ ft.) An excellent pea with stocky vines that do not need support. The pods are very large and well filled and are very deep green. The vines are very strong and produce heavy crops. The peas mature a few days later than Telephone. Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 7½ lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$3.00.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF PEAS

	Lb. (pt.)	2 lbs. (1 qt.)	7½ lbs. (4 qts.)	15 lbs. (pk.)
ALASKA. (2 ft.) One of the earliest kinds. Small pods.....	.30	.50	\$1.60	\$2.85
FIRST AND BEST, OR EARLIEST OF ALL. (2 ft.) As early as Alaska and has larger pods.....	.30	.55	1.60	2.85
LAXTON'S PROGRESS. A very fine dwarf pea. See page 11.....	.45	.80	2.65	...
SENATOR. A pea of the highest quality. See page 11.....	.35	.60	2.00	3.50
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. (15 in.) Very early dwarf pea of fine quality. Pods 3 in. long well filled..	.30	.55	1.60	2.85
SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. (18 in.) Larger than Nott's Excelsior, but four days later. A very fine dwarf pea with large, light green pods.....	.30	.50	1.55	2.70
MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. (15 ft.) A medium early pea of high quality, pods of medium size....	.30	.50	1.55	2.70
AMERICAN WONDER. (15 in.) Very early dwarf pea. Prolific and of finest quality.....	.30	.50	1.55	2.70
CARTER'S DAISY or DWARF TELEPHONE. (18 in.) An excellent late dwarf pea. Very large pods and peas of finest quality.....	.30	.50	1.60	2.85
DWARF CHAMPION. (2 ft.) One of the best late peas with short vines. Pods of good size (4 in. long) and well filled. Very prolific and of high quality.....	.30	.50	1.45	2.55
LINCOLN. One of the best mid-season peas. See page 11.....	.30	.50	1.75	3.00
HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. (2 ft.) We know of no pea of finer quality, being very sweet and delicious. It is also very productive. Matures late and is valuable for the home garden to prolong the season. Pods of medium size.....	.30	.50	1.45	2.55
DUKE OF ALBANY. (4 ft.) Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest quality, medium late. One of the heaviest yielding varieties.....	.30	.50	1.55	2.70
TELEPHONE. (4 ft.) The old type with very large light green pods. Has been largely superseded by the dark green type such as Alderman and Duke of Albany.....	.30	.50	1.55	2.70
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. (5 ft.) The latest variety. Valuable to prolong the season. Very prolific .....	.28	.50	1.55	2.70
IMPROVED STRATAGEM. (20 in.) A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late. The pods are very large and the peas of the finest quality. The vines are short, so need no support.....	.30	.50	1.60	2.85
DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT. (4 ft.) Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrowfat, but otherwise the same.....	.25	.40	1.30	2.25
MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. (4 ft.) Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class. The pods are cooked like string beans. Remove strings before cooking.....	.35	.60	1.85	...

PUMPKINS

A packet will plant from 8 to 10 hills; an ounce 25 hills

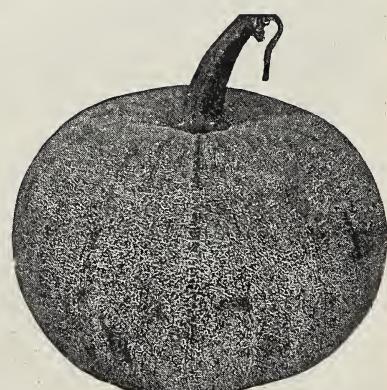
SMALL SUGAR. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends. They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 8c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

WINTER LUXURY, or IMPROVED SUGAR. Grows a little larger than "Small Sugar," and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of fine quality, and they keep all winter, if properly stored. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 8c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LARGE CHEESE or Kentucky Field. Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, sometimes weighing 100 lbs. or more. The pumpkins are salmon pink, sometimes flattened; flesh yellow, thick and of fair quality. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more 55c per lb.



Winter Luxury Pumpkin

Pfeffer (Ger.)**PEPPERS****Peperone (It.)**

A packet of seed will produce about 75 plants; an ounce 1000 plants.

Peppers are not difficult to raise if the right seed is used and the plants set out early on rather light, rich soil. If the peppers are kept picked before they turn red, the plants will produce great numbers during the season.

When sowing pepper seed cover very lightly, keep the soil moist and very warm. The seed will not germinate unless kept warm all the time.

Harris' Early Giant. The largest early pepper. See page 5. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Magnum Dulce. A very fine large pepper. This new pepper resembles the Chinese Giant in size and shape but is better than that variety in every way. The peppers average larger, have thicker flesh, and the plants are more prolific. The fruit is enormous, being the largest of any variety we have ever grown. The shape is shown in the photograph reproduced here.

Those who want the largest peppers will find this variety an excellent one. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.50.

Oshkosh. Yellow peppers are usually not very popular, but this new variety is of such exceptional merit that we feel sure it will be largely grown when gardeners find out what it is.

The peppers, before they mature, are of a deep green, very large, smooth and of the best shape for stuffing. When ripe the color is a deep golden yellow. The flesh is exceptionally thick—more so than any other large pepper that we know of.

Another important point is that the Oshkosh is the sweetest pepper grown. We have never tasted a pepper of such mild, sweet flavor. It is quite distinct in this respect.

We highly recommend this new pepper to those who wish to raise green peppers for market or home use where large size and exceptionally fine quality is more desired than earliness. Pkt. 12c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

Harris' Earliest. The earliest sweet pepper. See description page 6. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

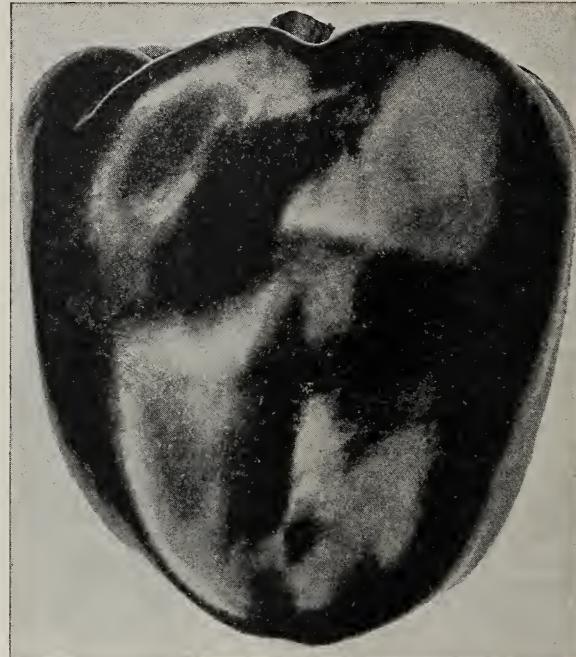
GIANT CRIMSON (also called OHIO CRIMSON). We consider this one of the best of the very large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. The peppers are often 5 inches high and 4 inches across and very mild. The peppers are deep green when young and bright scarlet when ripe. A desirable variety for stuffing and mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00.

NEAPOLITAN. An early variety with peppers of good size. 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches across. The fruit is mild and of sweet pleasant flavor. The color is light green when young and bright red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

TOMATO OR SQUASH. (Also called "Cheese" pepper.) The peppers are the shape of a tomato and quite smooth, deep green changing to bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely thick and of sweet mild flavor. Ripens medium early. An excellent variety for salads. Burpee's "Sunnybrook" pepper as grown in our trial grounds seems to be the same as this variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30.



Magnum Dulce Pepper



New Oshkosh Pepper

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. One of the hardiest and earliest varieties. Bright red when ripe, deep green when young; thick flesh, somewhat "hot" or pungent. The vines are dwarf and produce a large number of peppers, which are of good size and nearly as large around as long. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN DAWN. The peppers are green when young and when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, or fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

CAYENNE. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe and of sharp, pungent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

GIANT CAYENNE. One of the best "hot" peppers. The fruit is 3 inches long and 1 inch through, being much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the fruit is equally pungent. Ripens very early and is wonderfully prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

CHINESE GIANT. Formerly considered the largest pepper, but is surpassed in size by Magnum Dulce. The fruit often measures 5 inches high and four to five inches in diameter. It is a sweet pepper, being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. Matures rather late and is not very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.75.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. A large red pepper with fruit of good size, about the shape of Ruby King and resembles that variety closely. The plant is very prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked before they get ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

RUBY KING. The fruit is 5 to 6 inches long, and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, bright red when ripe, deep green when young, flesh thick and very mild. Harris' Earliest will bear many more peppers but they are not quite as large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

ROYAL KING. An improved Ruby King with fruit that is larger around and not quite so long. Bears well and is medium early. One of the best large sweet peppers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

PIMENTO or "SWEET-MEAT GLORY." Fruit of medium size, pointed or top-shaped, very smooth and glossy; exceptionally thick flesh which is firm, sweet, and of the very best quality for either salads, stuffing, or canning. The plants are quite tall and produce a great many peppers, but they mature quite late, so this variety is better for localities south of New York than farther north. The peppers are deep green changing to red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

PEPPER PLANTS. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

Radies (Ger.)**RADISH****Ravanello (It.)**

A packet of seed will sow 15 to 20 feet of row; an ounce about 75 feet

To get radishes that are not too "hot" in the open ground, the soil should be very loose and quite rich. A little nitrate of soda applied as soon as the radishes come up will help a good deal. Sow the seed in rows a foot apart and thin the plants to 2 inches apart. There is no way to prevent injury by maggots except to screen the beds with cheese cloth to keep the flies out.

By sowing radish seed in August or first of September much better radishes can be raised than in the spring and summer, as they are not injured by maggots in the fall.

For sowing in frames or greenhouses Early Scarlet Globe is the most popular variety. It is also one of the best for the open ground.

Early Scarlet Globe. A very early globe-shaped radish

The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are crisp, solid and of the finest quality. They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing, as the tops are small which is quite necessary for this purpose. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF. Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle," or "20 Days." Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe and is popular for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

HARRIS' SPECIAL SCARLET FORCING. This radish is not as oval in shape as the Early Scarlet Globe and has smaller tops and matures a day or two earlier. It is a fine round, early radish for the greenhouse or the open ground. The color is very bright scarlet, while the flesh is white, crisp, and of very mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED or Sparkler. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Scarlet Forcing described above except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX. The radishes are round as a ball, pure white, very solid and crisp, and of a mild flavor. Valuable for forcing and open ground. Matures somewhat later than the earliest red kinds and has large tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Crimson Giant Globe. Globe shaped, bright scarlet with crisp and solid white flesh. The radishes grow larger than Early Scarlet Globe and stands longer without becoming pithy. Used for forcing and the open ground. The tops are larger than those of the earlier forcing varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

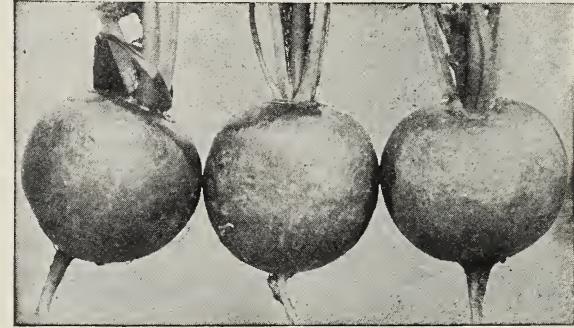
CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, bright red, with white tips. Very handsome and of fine quality. They remain for a long time without getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

French Breakfast. A handsome little oliveshaped radish, very bright red except a clear white tip on the bottom. Grows very rapidly and is of very fine quality. It is especially well suited for sowing in the open ground and is also a good radish for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Icicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round or top-shaped white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG. A first-class long, white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. The roots when ready to use are 4 to 6 inches long, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.



Harris' Special Scarlet Forcing Radish

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth, and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

DELICACY. A very fine white summer, fall or winter radish; globe shaped, smooth, pure white with crisp white flesh of very mild flavor. One of the best radishes for late summer and fall use. Sow in July or August. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WINTER RADISHES

These varieties should be sown in July and August. They do not succeed if sown in the spring. They are excellent for fall and winter use, and will keep a long time in sand and in the cellar.

CHINESE ROSE. One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 to 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A long, smooth radish nearly the same size at the bottom as the top. The outside is black while the flesh is very white, crisp and of fine quality. Popular in market. Will keep all winter if stored in moist sand. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

BLACK SPANISH TURNIP. Similar to the above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

CELESTIAL or Chinese White. The roots are long, smooth, pure white, very solid and crisp, and of very mild flavor. This is the mildest or least pungent of the winter varieties. The roots grow 8 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. One of the best varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Very large, pure white roots which are long, straight and smooth and of better quality than the Chinese White, or Celestial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

POTATOES

We make a specialty of fine quality seed potatoes from inspected fields that are practically **disease free**. Such seed produces much larger yields than ordinary seed. See description and prices on pages 48-49.

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT**Rhabarber (Ger.)****Rabarbaro (It.)**

The roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. Seedlings cannot be relied upon to produce the variety true to type no matter how carefully the seed is raised.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Pkt. 8c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. Roots which are known to be of the true Linnaeus, variety. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.50 per 100. Roots weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.



Icicle Radish



Salsify

Haferwurzel (Ger.)**Sasseffrica (It.)**

A packet of seed will sow 15 feet of row; an ounce 75 feet.

"Oyster Plant," as it is often called, is easily grown and is used in the late fall and winter when there are very few fresh vegetables to be had.

The best roots are grown on rather light soil, but good ones can be produced on almost any good garden land. Sow the seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin the plants to 3 inches apart. The roots can be used any time in the fall and winter. They will remain in the ground all winter and come out in perfect condition in the spring. Before the ground freezes a supply of roots should be dug and placed in moist sand in the cellar for use in the winter when the ground outside is frozen.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring 4 to 5 inches around, and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

Sauerampfer (Ger.)**SORREL****Acetosa (It.)**

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET**Bieta (It.)**

Beisskohl (Ger.) An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of row, a packet 15 feet

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

LUCULLUS. A very large variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plants grow nearly 2 feet high and the stems and leaves are very large

and of fine quality. The color is light yellowish green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SILVER LEAF. Large, smooth, green leaves with silvery white ribs and stems. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Spinat (Ger.)**SPINACH****Spinace (It.)**

A packet of seed will sow 35 to 40 feet of row; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 200 feet. It requires about 20 pounds of seed per acre.

Spinach should be sown as early as possible in the spring. It will be ready for use in four or five weeks after sowing. For fall use sow August 1st, and to winter over sow the seed about September 1st in this latitude, and later farther south.

Spinach runs to seed quickly in hot weather, so the seed should be sown early in the spring or late in the summer in order to avoid having the crop mature in July or August. If sown about August 1st, spinach will grow very large and can be used from the first of September until the ground freezes. New Zealand spinach will stand hot weather well and give a constant supply of good spinach all through the summer and fall.

Harris' Big Crop. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

King of Denmark. A very valuable new variety. Stands longer without running to seed than any other kind. See page 13. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

ESKIMO, or Giant Thick Leaf. Has very thick, deep green leaves of the largest size, and grows rapidly. Stands well without running to seed. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowing. It is very hardy and stands the winter well. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Great Crumpled Leaf Spinach



Swiss Chard—Silver Leaf

Large Thick-Leaved Viroflay. Very large, pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

Giant Crumpled Leaf. A very large, rapid growing spinach with deep green crumpled leaves that are thick and of fine quality. Stands well without running to seed. As early as Viroflay and the leaves are thicker and deeper green. One of the very best early varieties. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Long Season. This spinach stands longer without running to seed than any other kind except King of Denmark. The leaves are very thick and dark green—much deeper in color than other kinds. The plants resemble the Savoy Leaf in appearance, but are darker green, and stand much longer. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 40c.

Victoria. The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. Stands well without running to seed and is one of the very best varieties for either the home garden or market. It is quite hardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved (also called Bloomsdale). A very handsome variety, with dark green leaves curled or blistered like a Savoy cabbage, and is of first-class quality. Runs to seed quickly in hot weather. Used extensively for fall sowing to winter over for spring use. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 35c.

New Zealand Spinach Produces an abundance of leaves on stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer and fall. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

Long Standing (Enkhuizen Strain). Leaves large, thick, round, dark green and of fine quality. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

CORRECTIONS

Since this catalogue was printed we have discovered that our seeds of the following varieties are not of good germination and we, therefore, cannot supply these two kinds;

Carrot, Hutchinson

Peas, Laxton's Progress

Also please note that we shall be able to supply only small quantities of

Muskmelon, Bender's Surprise

Our supply of seed of good germination has proved to be so small that we can supply seed of our own growing in quantities of 1 ounce to a customer. Seed of this variety not of our own growing can be supplied in quantities of not more than 1-2 lb. to a customer. Our test shows that 60% of the latter seed germinates.

Kuerbiss (Ger.)

SQUASH

Zucca (It.)

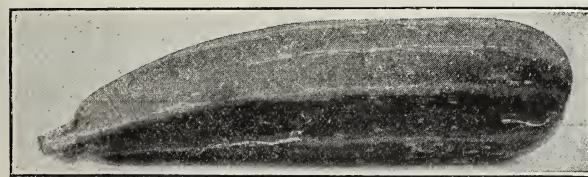
A packet of seed of summer varieties will plant 6 to 8 hills; an ounce 30 hills
A packet of winter varieties will plant 3 to 4 hills; an ounce 15 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed per acre

The "bush" varieties like Crookneck, Italian Vegetable Marrow and Bush Scallop can be planted in "hills" 3½ feet apart, but the "running" varieties like Hubbard, Delicious, Boston Marrow, etc., should be planted 8 feet apart. The vines often extend 20 feet in all directions. Bugs often destroy the young plants as soon as they appear above the ground. To prevent this it is a good plan to spray the plants with a thin white wash to which some arsenate of lead has been added. The white wash should be like milk. Dusting lime or "Bug Death" on the plants while wet with dew will also keep the bugs off. Do not wait until the bugs appear, but spray or dust the plants as soon as they come up.

SUMMER VARIETIES

GIANT CROOKNECK. This improved strain of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow and very warty. Vines of dwarf or bush form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY BUSH CROOKNECK. The old popular Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash. It is early and of good quality. The vines grow only 2 feet long, so can be planted near together. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.



Italian Vegetable Marrow

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW. (*Cocozella di Napoli.*) This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. It is very largely used in Europe and is considered delicious by many travelers who get it while there. The fruit is long and slender, mottled dark and light green. It is used when 10 or 12 inches long and while perfectly green. It should be cut in slices and fried in butter. Try it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

"**SUMMER ASPARAGUS.**" The above described Italian squash is sometimes very absurdly called "Summer Asparagus." It has no resemblance whatever to Asparagus, being a variety of squash. Some people know it by no other name so we would call their attention to the fact that Italian Vegetable Marrow is the same thing. See price above.

VEGETABLE MARROW. This squash is very popular in England. The fruit is 8 in. to a foot long, 4 to 5 in. in diameter and of a creamy white color. It is used when half grown, the same as any summer squash. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. This squash is of excellent quality for summer use. Our strain is the improved Mammoth, which is much larger than the old kind and equally early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. The same as White Bush Scallop described above, except that the fruit is yellow and has yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Blue Hubbard Squash

SQUASH

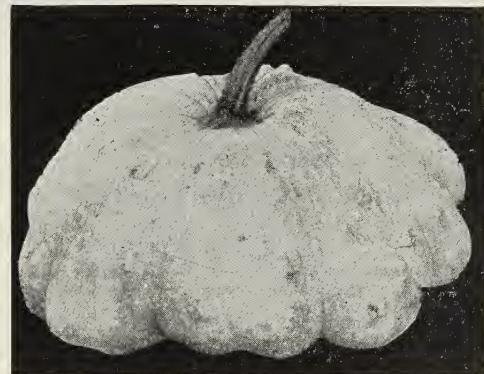
FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

HUBBARD. True Original Strain. The standard winter squash. The fruit grows to a good large size, yet is heavy and of fine quality, cooking dry and without stringiness. The shell is smooth and hard and deep green. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. This strain of Hubbard squash produces very large fruit covered with warts and of dark green color. Sells well in the market, as the fruit is very handsome and of the largest size, but, we think, is not of as fine quality as the original Hubbard. The seed we offer is a fine strain of the true Chicago Warted Hubbard. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

BLUE HUBBARD. A new variety obtained by selection from the original Hubbard. The fruit is of a gray-blue color, grows very large and keeps remarkably well as the shell is extremely hard. The quality is equal to or even better than the original Hubbard. The shape and appearance of this squash is well shown in the photograph reproduced here. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

QUALITY. A winter squash of very fine quality. See description page 14. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash

DELICIOUS. With the exception of the new "Quality" this is the finest flavored winter squash we know of. It is so dry and fine-grained that it resembles a good sweet potato more than ordinary squash. The fruit is not quite as large as Hubbard but is very heavy, and is of far better quality than that variety, being dryer, richer and sweeter. Gardeners find it profitable for market where good quality is appreciated. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

BOSTON MARROW. An excellent squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep orange yellow, and with thick flesh of good quality. Largely used for canning and making pies, for which it is very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

PROLIFIC or EARLY ORANGE MARROW. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is similar to Boston Marrow but of darker color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

ESSEX HYBRID. A sweet fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Fruit is round, ribbed and flattened at the ends, and of a salmon-red color when ripe. Has a distinct "button" at the blossom end. Will keep all winter. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Liebesapfel (Ger.)

TOMATOES

Pomo d'oro (It.)

A packet of seed will produce about 150 plants; an ounce 2000 plants

Harris' Pedigree Strains

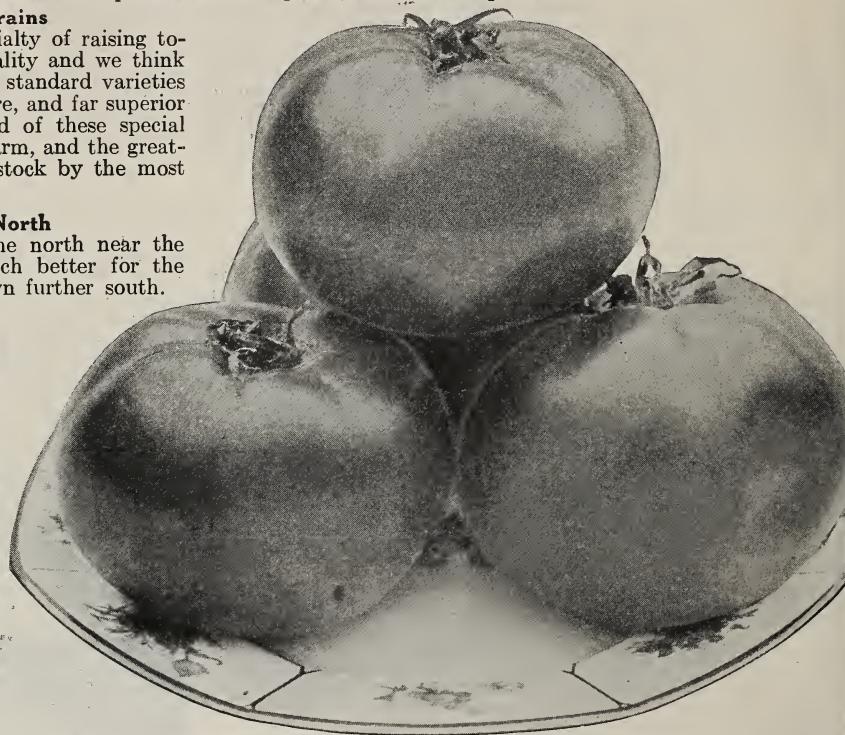
We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere, and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by the most careful breeding methods.

Seed Grown in the North

Our tomato seed is grown in the north near the Canadian border and is very much better for the northern states than the seed grown further south.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. The earliest tomato is Earliana which has large smooth fruit, but not quite as well colored as Bonny Best and John Baer, both of which are a week later, but are more uniform and of better color, all being deep scarlet. Of the pink or purple (crimson) varieties, June Pink is the earliest, but is not as smooth as Early Detroit and Imperial, which are both medium early, very smooth and handsome. Globe is late and has perfect globe-shaped, large, smooth fruit which is excellent for shipping.

Trucker's Favorite is another pink variety with large fruit which is more flattened than the Globe. Ponderosa is very large and solid, but is irregular and does not color well. Of the late deep red varieties, Stone and Success are quite similar, but Success is earlier—both are very smooth, productive and of high quality. Superb Salad is a small tomato very useful for salads.



Harris' Success Tomato

Earliana

Harris' Extra Early Strain

See colored plate on back of this catalogue.

We have for years bred up this strain of Earliana tomato until we now have it so perfected that it not only ripens earlier than any other kind, but is also much smoother and more regular in size and shape and colors almost perfectly around the stem.

We have had in our trial grounds practically all the early tomatoes that have been offered during the last few years by other seedsmen and have not found one that quite equals our strain of Earliana in earliness, smoothness and good color combined.

This tomato is not only very early, but it is also solid, very "meaty" and of exceptionally fine quality.

If you want the earliest tomatoes for the home garden or market, try this special strain of Earliana. It will not disappoint you. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

"Your Earliana and Bonny Best tomatoes are the best on earth. I have tried all kinds."—A. Scott Wood, Winslow. Mass.

"Last year our Extra Early Earliana Tomatoes were extra fine. The plants were in excellent condition when received May 8th. We set them in the ground and on July 4th had the best ripe tomatoes we ever raised. They continued to produce bountifully until late in the season."—Craft & Co., Crafts, N. Y.

"Your seeds proved to be all you claim for them, but your Earliana Tomato is surely a winner. Our receipts from one-half acre were \$375.00." F. B. Battersby, Vineland, N. J.

Bonny Best—Harris' Special Strain

A magnificent early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market. The fruit ripens only a week later than Earliana and the plants produce enormous crops which continue to ripen until the vines are killed by frost. The tomatoes are large, as smooth as an apple and of a deep scarlet color which extends right up to the stem without any green tinge. This is one of the very best tomatoes for home use or market. The seed we offer is of our own growing and will be found of the very highest quality, producing the smoothest and most perfect fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Harris' Success

Although a little later than Bonny Best and John Baer, the fruit is larger and like Stone, it is of the finest quality for cooking or canning, being much sweeter and more free from acidity than most other kinds. The vines are very vigorous and produce enormous crops of very large, handsome fruit of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

STONE

Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent, large smooth tomatoes, that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no tomato quite so good for canning. Canned tomatoes made from our strain of Stone are sweeter, more "meaty" and of better flavor than when made from any other variety. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, solid and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.25.

Early Detroit

One of the best crimson or "pink" tomatoes. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth and perfectly colored. It is medium early and very prolific. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00.

White Beauty

This is a pure white tomato. It is of just as fine quality as the common red varieties and makes a pleasing contrast when served with them. The fruit is of good size, smooth, solid and remarkably sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

PEACH

This remarkable tomato so much resembles a high colored peach that it is easily mistaken for one. It even has the appearance of the bloom of the peach. The fruit is almost perfectly round, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. across, and the color is yellow overlaid with red. The quality is fine. It is a very nice tomato for salads. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

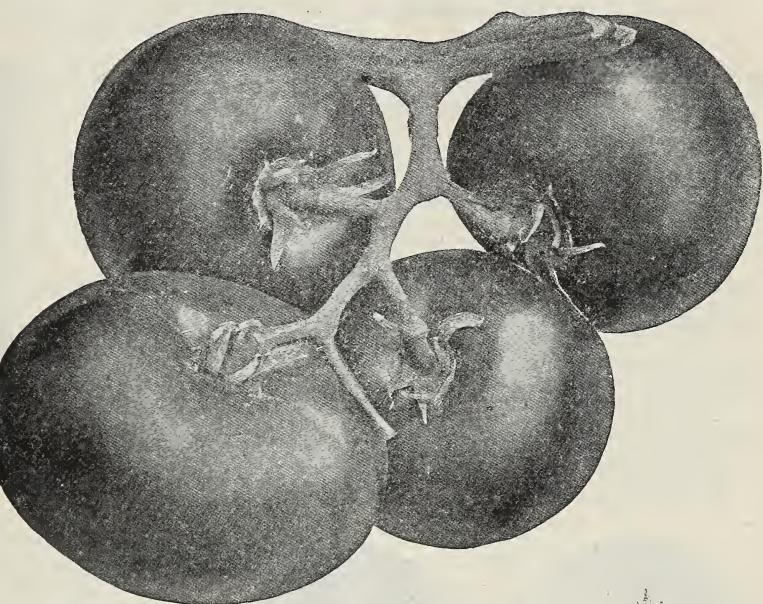
TOMATOES—Continued

Chalk's Early Jewel. This tomato is not quite as early as Bonny Best, but is a little larger. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens medium early. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.50.

Red Cherry. These pretty little tomatoes are very useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles and also for ornaments. The fruit is about the size of a large cherry and is produced in clusters of a dozen or more. They are bright red and perfectly smooth. The whole cluster ripens at one time. The vines are very vigorous and produce an astonishing quantity of fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Superb Salad. A beautiful little tomato just the right size to serve whole or sliced in salads. The fruit is perfectly smooth, beautifully colored and is produced in great abundance, the plants being literally covered with fruit. The tomatoes are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. across. The color is deep red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

Crimson Cushion. Very large and solid fruit something like the Ponderosa but of a deep crimson, and well colored up to the stem. The fruit is so very solid and of such large size it is highly desirable for home use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.



JOHN BAER

A grand second early, or main crop Tomato

John Baer

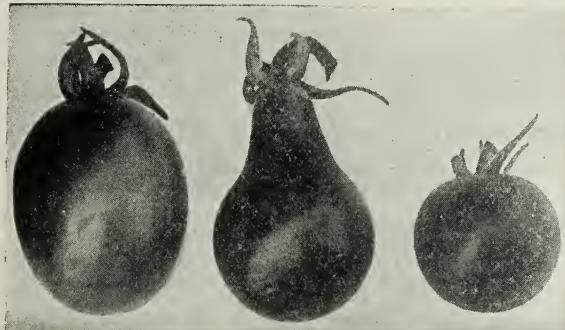
This tomato produces immense crops of large, smooth, handsome tomatoes. The vines are strong and vigorous. The fruit is large and produced in great clusters, and is early enough to ripen the whole crop before frost in a normal season.

The tomatoes are uniformly of good large size, perfectly smooth and regular and of a bright rich scarlet color without any green around the stem. The fruit is very free from cracks and not subject to black rot.

This is one of the best second-early or main crop tomatoes for market and canning.

We find by carefully conducted trials that our strain of John Baer is fully equal to any stock of this variety obtainable and far superior to most of them.

The seed we offer is of our own growing on Moreton Farm and will be found of the very highest quality in every way. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.



Yellow Plum

Red Pear

Red Cherry

Additional Varieties of Tomatoes

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
PONDEROSA. Very large fruit that is more solid and "meaty" than any other kind, but the tomatoes are usually irregular and not well colored around the stem. The color in pink..	.10	.50	\$1.35	\$5.25
IMPERIAL. One of the best pink tomatoes. Large, smooth solid fruit, and ripens early....	.10	.40	.95	3.75
Trucker's Favorite. A large, medium late pink tomato.....	.10	.35	.90	3.25
JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color.....	.10	.45	1.25	4.50
GLOBE. The fruit is round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color. We have a very fine strain, producing fruit of the true globe shape.....	.10	.45	1.25	4.50
DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early.....	.10	.40	1.00	3.75
Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large, perfectly smooth and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. Ripens rather late.....	.10	.40	.95	3.75
Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one-inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves.....	.10	.45	1.25	....
Red Plum. Small plum shaped fruit, deep red and of good quality.....	.10	.45	1.25	....

YELLOW VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

Yellow Pear. Small pear-shaped yellow fruit.....	.10	.45	....	....
GOLDEN QUEEN. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of very fine quality, being sweeter than other kinds. The fruit ripens very early and the vines are remarkably prolific .....	.10	.45	....	....
Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright fruit; fine for preserves.....	.10	.45	1.25	....
Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.) Small yellow fruit inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves.....	.10	.45	....	....
TOMATO PLANTS We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.				

TURNIPS

A packet of seed will sow about 50 feet of row; an ounce 300 feet. It requires from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds broadcast

Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Purple-Top Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top White Globe, should be sown about the middle of July or the first of August, and the slower kinds a week or two earlier. Farther south, turnips may be sown later.

The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 26 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. The seed can also be sown broadcast at the rate of about 1 pound per acre. This can be done with a grass seeder if the seed is mixed with about 4 times its bulk of fine sand, corn meal, or any similar substances. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when they grow rapidly on rich land.

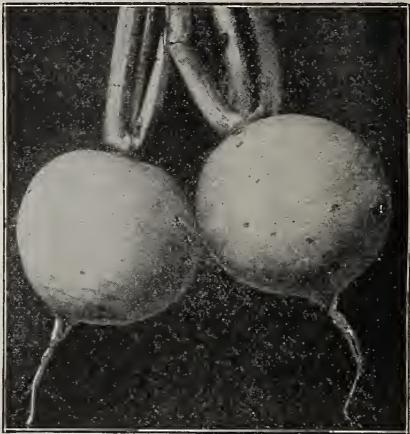
PURPLE-TOP MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white with purple tops, smooth and flattened, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE MILAN. Same as the Purple-Top Milan except that the turnips are pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

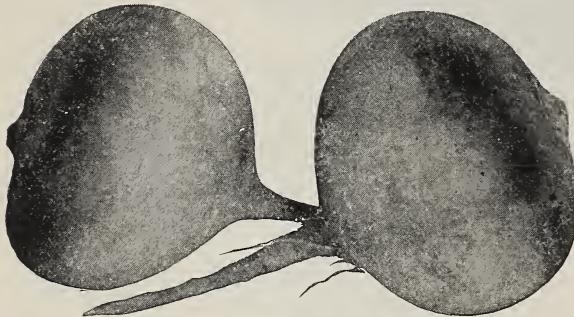
SNOWBALL. A handsome, round, pure white turnip of fine quality. It is perfectly round, snow-white, has small tops and grows very rapidly and often gets very large. One of the best pure white turnips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

WHITE EGG. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

COW HORN. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after last cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above the ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more 60c per lb.



Snowball Turnip



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

Yellow Stone. This turnip is of fine quality for table use. It is almost perfectly round or globe-shaped, perfectly smooth, light amber in color and very fine grained, sweet and cooks dry and of mild flavor. Will keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF. The old favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

Purple-Top White Globe Large, pure white, globe-shaped, with purple top. Very handsome, heavy yielding and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin and fine-grained yellow flesh. An excellent early yellow turnip for table use and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

Macomber. A white Swede turnip of exceptionally fine quality for table use. See page 15. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

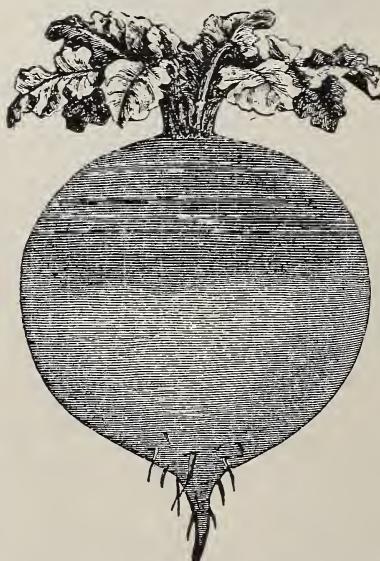
RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDE TURNIPS

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common turnips and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 1 in rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds. These turnips make excellent winter feed for sheep and should be more largely grown for that purpose.

For table use ruta bagas can be sown later and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits for use during the winter.

Imperial Purple-Top. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta baga, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

Long Island Improved. A fine strain of purple-top yellow rutabaga having smooth, handsome roots, bright yellow with purple top and no "neck." The roots are of medium size and of fine quality for table use. One of the best for this purpose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Perfection Selected Swede

Perfection Selected Swede

A very fine selected strain of yellow purple-top ruta baga. The roots are globe-shaped, very smooth and handsome, deep yellow with purple tops and have practically no "nicks." A heavy yielding ruta baga and one of the very best yellow varieties for market or feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. or more at 65c per lb.

WHITE SWEET OR FRENCH. A globe-shaped white ruta baga with green top, and is of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

TOBACCO

In the North it is best to sow tobacco in a hotbed, greenhouse or in a box in the house in March or April and transplant the seedlings at once before setting out in the open ground, which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Set the plants in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. The most popular variety for the northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25. **YELLOW ORONOKO.** A very popular light colored tobacco. Matures early and cures easily and makes a tobacco of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

HAVANA. The finest Cuban tobacco so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, long and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

BASIL. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 2 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

BORAGE. Often used for bee pasture. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

CARAWAY. Hardy biennial, seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used in flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 8c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

ROSEMARY. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

FENNEL. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SUMMER SAVOY. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about 18 in. high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

THYME. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

WORMWOOD. A hardy perennial plant used in medicine. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and has small yellow flowers. Is often sown for poultry pasture. Pkt. 8c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

PLANTS

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not produce seed, so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 15c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. each 3 lbs. per doz.

SPEARMINT. Every one should have a bed of mint in a corner of the garden. Very easily raised. Plants 10c each; doz. 60c.

HORTICULTURAL AND FARM BOOKS

These Books Will Be Sent Postpaid at Prices Quoted

Success With Asters. By George Arnold. A good book by a man who thoroughly knew the subject.	\$.25
Garden Guide. A good book for the amateur. Covers both vegetables and flowers, lawns, shrubs, etc. 384 pages, 275 illustrations. Paper cover.	1.00
Milady's House Plants. F. E. Palmer. How to care for plants in the house, illustrated. Paper cover.	.75
A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena R. Ely. With illustrations from photographs. Mrs. Ely is a well-known authority on hardy plants and this book will prove of great assistance to anyone who wishes to raise this class of hardy plants. Cloth	2.00
Muck Crops. By A. E. Wilkinson. About raising vegetable crops on reclaimed swamp land. A valuable book for any one who has muck land. 272 pages, illustrated.	1.75
Success with Mushrooms. A pamphlet giving concise directions for raising Mushrooms.	.10
The Home Fruit Grower. By M. G. Kains. Especially written for the amateur who wishes to raise fruit of the highest quality for the home needs. Both tree and small fruits are discussed. Handsomely bound and illustrated. Paper cover, \$1.00, cloth.	1.50
Beginners Guide to Fruit Growing. By F. A. Waugh. Tells every detail about planting and care of fruit trees and small fruit plants. 120 pages, illustrated.	1.25
Vegetable Gardening. By R. L. Watts. Covers every phase of vegetable gardening and is a valuable guide for the beginner and a great help to the practical grower. 525 pages, illustrated.	2.50
Strawberry Culturist. By A. S. Fuller. Gives all directions required to raise strawberries successfully.	.35
Sweet Corn. By A. E. Wilkinson. The whole subject is treated in detail including drying and canning.	1.00
Celery Culture. By W. R. Beattie. A complete guide to celery growing.	.90
New Rhubarb Culture. By J. E. Morse. Gives methods of forcing as well as field culture. Illustrated, 130 pages.	.90
Bulbous Plants for the Garden. How to get the best results with bulbs such as Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilies, Gladioli, etc. Pamphlet	.10
Plant Propagation, Greenhouse and Nursery Practice. By M. G. Kains. 342 pages, illustrated.	2.25
Grape Growing and Wine Making. By Geo. Husmann. A complete guide for the grape grower. The chapters on wine making are especially good as the author is one of the most expert wine makers in America. 310 pages, illustrated.	2.00
Melon Culture. By J. Troop. A good treatise on the melon which is intended to be of interest and value to the amateur as well as the commercial grower. 100 pages, illustrated.	.85
Market Gardening. By F. L. Yeaw. A very helpful book to those starting in the garden business.	1.00
Making a Garden of Perennials. By W. C. Egan. How to raise hardy perennial flowers.	.75
Making a Lawn. By Luke J. Doogue, Superintendent of Parks in Boston. Tells how to make a fine lawn and keep it in good condition.	.50
Farm Drainage. By Judge French. Most people on farms ought to know more about draining than they do. This book will help. 384 pages.	1.00
Farm Grasses of the United States. By W. J. Spellman. Describes and illustrates the best grasses for pasture and hay and tells best methods of seeding, etc. 248 pages.	1.00

POTATOES

Certified and Pedigree Seed Free from Disease

It is only within the last few years that potato growers have begun to realize that many of the diseases that reduce the yield of potatoes are transmitted by the seed. Some of these diseases do not affect the potatoes themselves but they do affect the vines and greatly reduce the yield. If a person does not recognize the diseases called "leaf roll," "wilt," "curly-dwarf," etc., and keeps planting seed from fields which have not been gone over and the diseased plants pulled out, the chances are that he will not get half the yield that he could under the same conditions if he used seed that was free from these diseases.

It does not pay to raise potatoes that yield only 100 bu. per acre under average conditions. We must get 200 bu. or more. The most effective way to do this is to use disease-free seed of high yielding strains.

Disease-Free Seed. There is a wonderful difference between the yield from a good hill and a poor one. To get all good hills, we must have seed with a pedigree and free from disease.

The seed we offer is from fields that have been carefully inspected and any diseased plants removed before they mature. In addition, most of the varieties are from pedigree seed. The exceptions are noted.

Don't use ordinary potatoes for seed. They are usually badly infected with disease germs which are not apparent to the eye but which greatly reduce the yield.

THE PRICES HERE GIVEN are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges. Please write for prices on large lots.

POTATOES SHIPPED IN SACKS OR BARRELS. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold 2½ bu. (150 lbs.). Barrels hold 3 bu. (180 lbs.). The cost of barrels is considerably higher than sacks, so we have to charge a higher rate when the potatoes are to be shipped in barrels.

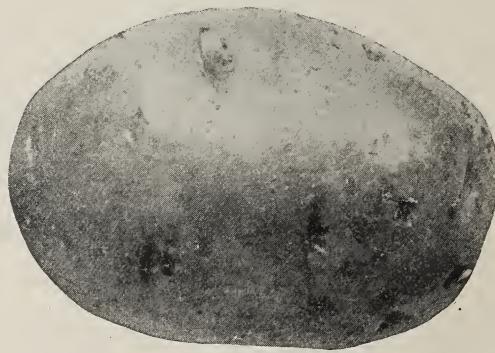
SHIPPING SEASON. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 25th. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

HALF BUSHELS and half pecks will be sent at half the bushel and peck price. We will send two or three different varieties in a barrel without extra charge, but cannot send more than one variety in a sack.

ORDER EARLY. We always run out of some varieties of early potatoes before planting time, so to be sure to get what you want order early. When orders are sent late in the season please mention whether we may substitute some other kind if sold out of the variety wanted. We will book orders at any time and ship the potatoes when safe to do so.



Bless' Triumph



Early Ohio

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES

Irish Cobbler. The most popular and largely planted early potato. Round, pure white, extra early and of the best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler that are not that variety at all or are badly mixed with other kinds. We have some very fine seed of the genuine Irish Cobbler. The field where this seed was grown yielded over 350 bu. per acre. It was inspected several times and pronounced free from diseases. It is wonderfully fine seed. Pk. 75c; single bu. \$2.00; sack (2½ bu.) \$4.50.

EARLY OHIO. The vines are small and stocky and ripen early so the crop is soon out of the way. The potatoes are oval with blunt ends and have light pink skin and shallow eyes. They grow large and the yield is often heavy for so early a variety. An excellent potato for the market grower. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; sack (2½ bu.) \$4.50.

SPALDING ROSE. The potatoes are large and rounder than Early Rose and the yield is heavier, but they mature a little later. This is one of the best of the varieties of the Rose class. The seed we offer is not certified although very good. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.00; sack (2½ bu.) \$4.50.

If potatoes are to be shipped in wooden barrels holding 3 bu. they can be so shipped if \$1.50 is added to the price of a sack.

Early Six-Weeks. This is one of the earliest potatoes grown and a good yielder on first class land. This potato is of the Ohio class and resembles that variety very closely. Grown from pedigree seed. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.40; sack (2½ bu.) \$5.00.

Bliss' Triumph. The earliest variety known. This is the "Bermuda potato" sold so largely in our city markets during the early spring. The potatoes are almost perfectly round with rather deep eyes and the color is deep pink. Often yields more than any other early kind and matures so early that it is very desirable either for the home garden or market. The potatoes will keep sound and in the best of condition and they are of exceptionally fine quality. We have some fine certified seed. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.40; sack (2½ bu.) \$5.50.

By Parcel Post. Potatoes will be sent by parcel post if the amount required for postage is remitted with the order. A peck weight 15 lbs., a bushel 60 lbs. See postage rates, page 4.

"I have dug a few Early Six-Weeks potatoes and they are fine. One hill of six quarts, another had ten large fine potatoes, and ten about like hen's eggs. They will grow more yet."—Leo. B. Pearsall.

Late or Main Crop Potatoes

Golden Rural or Rural Russet

Yield 409 bu. per acre

The actual yield of one of the fields of Golden Rural potatoes raised for us for seed was 409 bushels per acre the past season. Another field yielded over 350 bu. per acre. These fields were given just ordinary culture and conditions.

The seed we furnished to plant these fields was disease-free and pedigree stock. The fields were carefully inspected while growing and it was almost impossible to find a diseased or poor plant on an acre. That is what makes big crops; to have every hill produce a full yield. This can only be done by using disease-free seed of a variety that naturally produces maximum crops if given a chance.

The Golden Rural or Rural Russet is just this kind of a potato. It has very strong, vigorous, healthy vines that do not blight. The leaves are dark green, while the stems are purple and often as big around as your finger. The potatoes are round, somewhat flattened, eyes quite shallow and the slightly russet skin is very rarely affected with scab. The flesh is pure white, very firm and of fine quality. Each hill usually has 7 to 9 good sized potatoes, not over grown but all of nice marketable size. There are rarely any small ones.

After raising this variety for years, we are convinced that it will produce larger crops one year after another than any other kind where conditions of soil and climate suit it, as they do here and in a large section of country in the northern states.

It will pay any grower to discard seed potatoes that he is not sure are free from disease and plant Golden Rurals even if the cost is three times as much. An increased yield of 100 bushels more per acre will undoubtedly result. Pk. 60c; bu. \$1.60; sack (2½ bu.) \$3.50; 5 sacks or more at \$3.25 per sack. Write for price on larger lots.



Golden Rural or Rural Russet



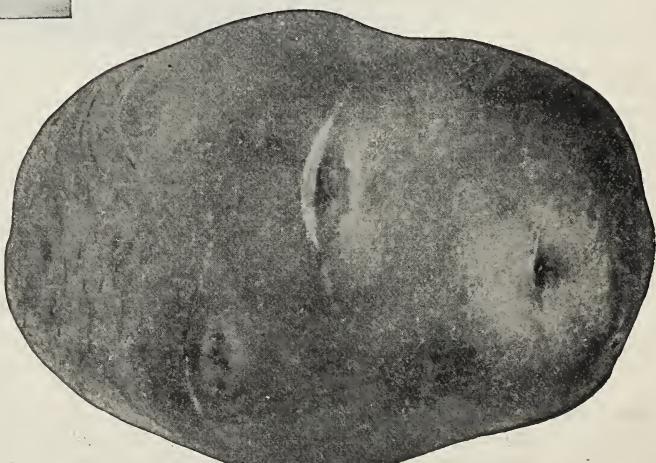
Green Mountain

No. 9 or Heavy Weight. This potato has steadily won for itself each year near the top of the list for yield in New York State. There are very few kinds equal to it.

The potatoes are round to oblong, have fairly numerous medium shallow eyes, purple sprouts, and smooth white skin. The vines are rather stocky and very vigorous and resistant to disease.

The seed we offer is of a high yielding strain, perfectly free from disease. The crop yielded 325 bushels per acre. Pk. 65c; single bu. \$1.60; sack (2½ bu.) \$3.50.

There is a wonderful difference between the crops obtained from high-grade seed potatoes free from disease, and from common potatoes used for seed. The increase from the use of good seed is often over 100 bu. per acre. The cost for seed may be \$8.00 or \$10.00 per acre more, but that is nothing compared with the greater value of the crop.



No. 9 or Heavy Weight Potato

GREEN MOUNTAIN

High Class Certified Seed

If you want nice, mealy, white potatoes of finest quality for your own table, raise some Green Mountains. There is no potato of finer quality. They are far superior to the kinds usually raised. The tubers are round, slightly flattened, and have few and shallow eyes. The skin is white with a slight netting which usually goes with fine quality.

This variety yields heavy crops on soil suited to it. It seems to do best on rather light or gravelly soil and in northern localities, although it is very largely grown and produces heavy yields on Long Island. For Eastern New York and all of New England it is one of the very best potatoes both as to yield and quality.

The seed we offer is from inspected fields and is certified to be practically free from disease. Pk. 80c; single bu. \$2.20; sack (2½ bu.) \$4.75; 5 sacks or more \$4.50 per sack.

"I wish to say that the Green Mountain Potatoes which we ordered of you last spring were wonderful. We never had such fine ones before."—Geo. V. Bates, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HARRIS' NORTHERN GROWN CORN

We have long made a specialty of raising and selling high grade seed corn of early varieties for the northern parts of the country.

There is nothing more important than to get seed corn that is raised in the north for planting in the northeastern states. Corn raised in the southern part of this state, even if an early variety, will not mature when planted in the northern part.

Another point is to get well-bred seed. That is, corn that has been selected with intelligence and care so that the **ears, kernels, and plant** are all of the right type and consequently yield maximum crops.

All our seed corn (except a few varieties of late ensilage corn) is raised here in Western New York near Lake Ontario where the seasons are short. Corn that matures here will mature in any place in the country where it is possible to raise corn at all.

Perfect Germination. Our corn is all thoroughly dried on the ear in the fall before freezing weather. The drying is done in specially constructed houses where warm air is circulated through the corn, drying it quickly and evenly. This insures strong germination in a high per cent of the kernels.

Corn that is exposed to hard freezing before it is thoroughly dry will often not germinate at all; and if it does grow the sprout is usually weak and a poor stand results.

DAVIS' IMPROVED EARLY HURON CORN

The earliest Dent Corn Grown

A Grand Variety for New York and New England

This corn was bred up from the Early Huron variety by Mr. A. S. Davis in this locality some years ago. It is now more largely grown in this neighborhood than any other kind.

This is the earliest Dent corn with which we are acquainted. It is earlier than most strains of Flint corn. It always gets ripe here if planted reasonably early. The past summer, being wet and cool, was unfavorable for corn and many fields failed to ripen, yet the Davis' Early Huron in nearly every case got ripe and produced good yields.

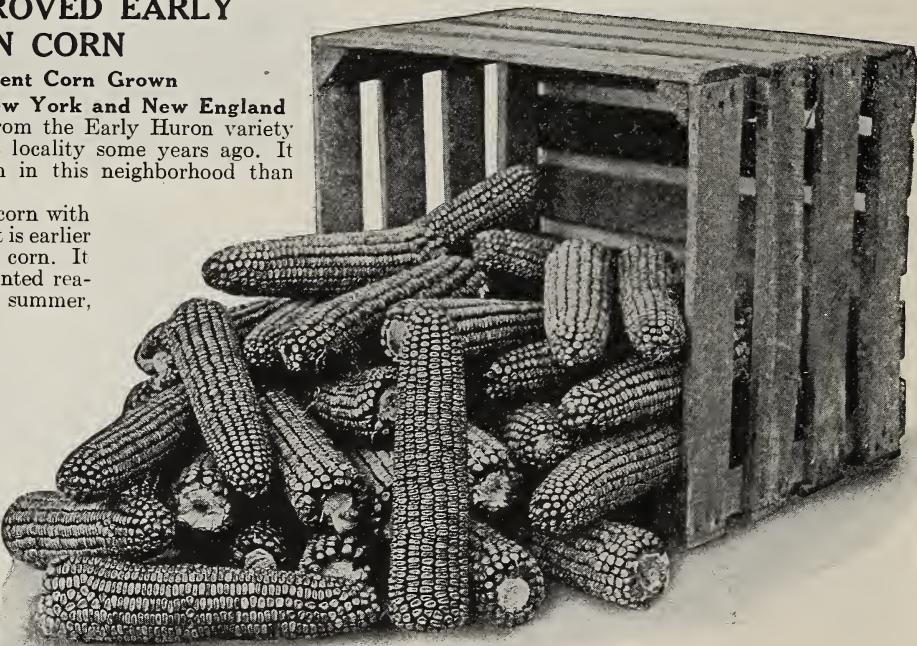
The ears are of medium size, 16 rowed, deep yellow kernels and red cob. The kernels are quite "deep" and the cob small. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and are not coarse.

The yield of grain is greater than the Flint or "State" varieties. It yielded 87 bu. per acre at the Connecticut Experiment Station some years ago, exceeding any other equally early kind.

We guarantee every bushel of this corn that we offer was raised in Western New York. It is perfectly safe to plant it anywhere in New York State and New England, except in the extreme northern parts. It is also excellent for Michigan, Wisconsin and other northern parts of the country where ordinary dent corn will not mature.

FOR THE SILO. This is very fine corn for the silo in the north. It is so early that thoroughly matured corn can be produced before danger from frost, even in the most northern parts of the country. **Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.50.**

Ears carefully selected. **10 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.** 70 lbs. of ears will make a bushel of shelled corn.



Davis' Improved Early Huron Corn

Much Poor Corn. The severe cold of mid-November caught a great deal of corn still not thoroughly cured and with considerable moisture in the kernels and cob. The corn was frozen solid and the "chit" or germ in much of it was killed. Such corn of course will not grow. Every grower should be certain that his corn will germinate before using it. It is a simple matter to test it, and in doing so the loss of the crop may be avoided.

HALL'S GOLDEN NUGGET

The Largest Flint Corn Grown

We introduced this corn a number of years ago and it has now become very popular and one of the standard varieties.

The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over 6 inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels, these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

This is a corn for the man who has good land and is prepared to give it good culture. It will respond to good treatment and produce immense yields. For only average land some smaller and earlier corn would be better.

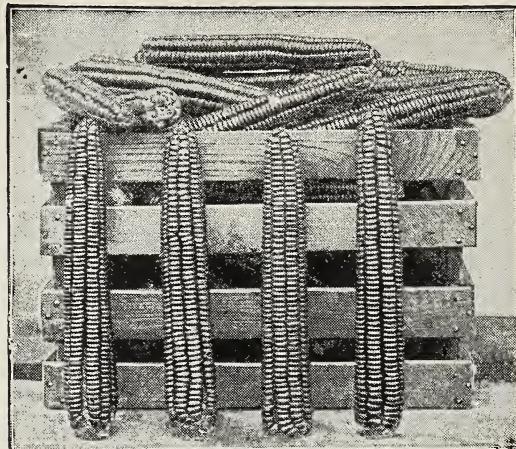
EARLINESS. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the northern parts of New York and New England and a few places of high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts, and all places south and west of these states the Gold Nugget Corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on rich good soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 1140 bushels of ears on 6 acres, or 190 bushels per acre, equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

The stalks grow 7 to 9 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced is very large.

A grand variety for ensilage. The Gold Nugget is one of the best varieties for ensilage in the northern parts of the country. The stalks grow tall but not coarse, and are covered with big leaves from bottom to top. It makes a very rich silage as the proportion of grain to stalks is high. See remarks under "The Best Corn for the Silo" on page 52.

Price. Shelled corn from the very best ears. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.50. Ears, 10 lbs. or more, 10c per lb.



Hall's Gold Nugget Corn

Photograph of a standard bushel crate, 13 inches high.

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

A very fine, large, yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, some measuring 13 inches and more, and have eight rows of large, bright yellow kernels and are filled out to the tips.

The cob is small, the stalks grow about 7 to 8 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a binder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up.

Those who want really fine yellow Flint or "State" corn will find this variety one of the very best. The ears are big, the kernels large and the yield equal, if not greater, than any Flint corn grown, except Hall's Gold Nugget.

FOR THE SILO. In the extreme northern points of the country where the large Dent varieties will not mature, Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint has proved to be one of the best corns for ensilage. It is so early that the corn matures even in northern Maine and the stalks are very leafy and large enough to produce a good tonnage per acre.

Mr. F. J. Nutter, Manager of the Farmers' Union, Corinna, Maine, writes April 9, 1921.

"Last year Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint planted in this locality beside six other varieties proved the best for ensilage."

Shelled corn from carefully selected ears, all grown here in Monroe County, N. Y. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00. Ears, carefully selected, 10 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.

One of our customers writes:

"I raised 491 bushels of corn from 2½ acres last year. I bought the seed of you last spring. It was Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. About one acre of the field turned 2 crates to 36 hills. (This is 242 bu. per acre.) I left from 4 to 6 stalks to the hill. The rows were 3 feet 4 inches each way. You couldn't get that yield of corn thinned to 3 or 4 stalks."

EARLY "RED GLAZE" OR KING PHILIP CORN

A very early Flint or "State" corn that always matures even in the most northern parts of the country.

The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8-rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The color is red.

The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will mature perfectly in any season, no matter how unfavorable.

The stalks grow about 7 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder. We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety. This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under favorable conditions.

Shelled corn from choice ears. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.

"The 2 qts. of Early Red Glaze Corn I bought of you last year yielded 24 bu. of ears. The growth of stalks averaged 10 ft. while some were 11 ft. It was a great sight to the community."—Jackson Ecker, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

"I bought several varieties of seed corn last year and your early Red Glaze proved to be the best of them all. I tried some of Henderson's 'Ninety Day' corn and it never came to maturity."

"Some dealers' word on seed cannot be depended upon. Everything I bought of you proved to be just as recommended."—C. R. Adams, Corning, N. Y.

Northern Grown Seed Corn

We know of nothing that is so essential to success in raising corn in the northern states as northern grown seed. If we wished to sell western or southern seed, as many dealers do who do business in the north, we could sell it at much lower prices, but it would not give the satisfaction that our customers get from using seed grown here in the north.

If you have had trouble to get corn that will mature in your locality in an unfavorable season we suggest that you try our strains of Early Red Glaze, Davis' Early Huron and Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. You will find these will get ripe and give good yields practically every year. If you have from May 20 to Sept. 25 without danger of frost, Hall's Gold Nugget will give wonderful crops.



Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)

THE BEST CORN FOR THE SILO

There is no "best" corn for ensilage for all places. The best kind for a given locality is the variety that will produce the most matured grain and the largest yield of stalks and **ripen early enough** to be out of danger from frost before the date it is apt to occur.

Late kinds yield the most, so should be used where the seasons are long. As we go north, earlier kinds must be used, although the yield is not quite so large. All well informed dairymen know that they must have well matured corn to go into the silo if they expect to get a good yield of milk from their cows. They should choose the kind of corn which they think is early enough to get practically ripe in their locality.



Excelsior or Sweepstakes Corn
Gives immense yields and matures early.

Eureka. The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but it is so late that often no ears at all are produced when grown in the North. If a man wants to fill his silo with stalks the Eureka will do it, but there will be no matured grain in the ensilage unless grown south of New York. We offer some true seed grown in Virginia. **Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$3.85; 2 bu. bag \$7.50.**

CUBAN GIANT. Earlier than Eureka and nearly as tall. Yields immense corps of good leafy fodder and big ears of grain which mature well in the southern part of this state. Grain white. **Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.85.**

White Cap Yellow Dent. One of the very best varieties. The stalks grow a little larger than Leaming and the corn matures fully as early. The ears are large, 14 to 16 rowed, with deep kernels which are yellow tipped with white. We highly recommend this corn for ensilage. It is the kind we usually use to fill our own silo. The seed we offer is high grade and of the strongest vitality. **Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75; 2 bu. \$7.00.**

Many people buy seed corn for ensilage of the local dealer who has no means of testing it and who buys it where he can get it at the lowest price, regardless of where it was grown. Varieties are usually badly mixed and the date of maturity is uncertain, while a good many find after planting the corn that it is of poor vitality, resulting in a thin stand and a small yield.

It may cost a little more to get Harris' seed corn, but when you get it you can depend on it coming up and producing the kind of corn you ordered.

Every lot of corn we sell is tested for germination, and the result of the test is marked on the label.

Sweepstakes or Excelsior. This corn has the reputation of being the heaviest yielding early variety that will mature in the Northeastern states. On our own farm it produced twice as many tons per acre as two other varieties in the same field. The stalks grow 10 to 12 feet high and are completely covered with leaves from near the ground to the top. The ears are immense, being a foot to 15 inches long with 14 to 18 rows of deep kernels. The color of the kernels varies considerably. The usual color is yellow but some are shaded with red. This corn will mature perfectly for the silo by the first part of September when planted the last of May or first of June. In a favorable season the corn will mature for husking in most of New York State and produce a very heavy yield. The seed we offer was grown in Pennsylvania and is the genuine Sweepstakes variety. **Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$5.25; bags, 2 bu. \$10.00 each.** Any greater quantity at the same rate.

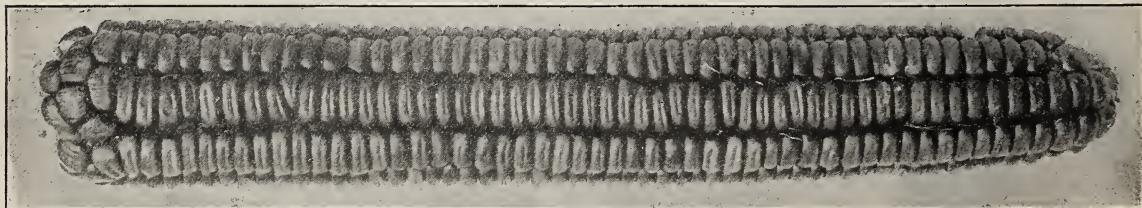
Hall's Gold Nugget. A grand variety for places where corn cannot be planted before May 25th to June 1st and must be mature by the middle of September. The ears are so large that the percentage of grain in the ensilage is very high. The stalks make a heavy growth and often produce two big ears. In the northern parts of the country where the large late varieties of Dent corn will not mature, Gold Nugget will produce more actual food per acre than any variety we know of.

The stalks grow 7 to 8 ft. high and are covered with large, deep green leaves. The ears are immense. See also page 51.

PRICE OF GOLD NUGGET FOR ENSILAGE. We can furnish good, sound corn of almost perfect germination that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is not quite as carefully selected as our best grade, but is from good large ears of the true Gold Nugget type. **Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50; bag of 20 bu. \$8.50.**

Luce's Favorite. This corn is considered one of the very best ensilage varieties for New York and New England. The stalks are tall, often 8 to 10 feet high, and very leafy. The ears are long and have 8 rows of very large kernels. This is a half-Dent corn, being a cross between a Flint corn and some large Dent variety. It has the leafy stalks, long ears and early maturity of the Flint, and the tall, vigorous stalks of the Dent. Long Island grown seed of high quality. **Pk. \$1.20; bu. \$4.00; bag of 2 bu. \$7.50.** Please write for price on larger lots when ready to buy.

LEAMING. Improved Early Strain. Our improved early strain grown in northern Ohio matures a week earlier than corn grown in Iowa and Nebraska and is much better for the eastern states. This strain of Leaming will ripen the ears dry and hard in western New York in a favorable season. It is one of the most popular kinds for ensilage in this locality and farther south. **Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50; 2 bu. bag \$6.50.**



Luce's Favorite Corn

"One of the most popular varieties for ensilage in the Northern part of the country"

BARLEY

There is no cheaper or better feed than barley for hogs, cattle and horses. It can be raised at much less expense and labor than corn and is of equal food value. An acre of barley will often produce nearly as much as an acre of corn and the expense of raising it is less than half.

Sow very early on good land after corn or potatoes. Fertilize if the land is not rich.

New Alpha Barley. This is a new barley which originated at the Cornell Agricultural College.

It is a two-rowed barley with very long heads and very large, plump heavy grain of the highest quality. The heads are usually 4 to 5 inches long and well filled. The straw is long but very strong and stands up well.

Our crops the past season averaged 45 bu. per acre, no manure or fertilizer being used. While this is not a heavy yield yet it is much more than common barley produced in the neighborhood under similar conditions.

We should be glad to send any one interested a sample showing the superior quality of the new barley. Pk. (12 lbs.) 75c; single bushel \$2.50; bag of 2 bu. (96 lbs.) \$4.50.

Featherstone. Another Cornell production now considered the best six-rowed barley. Produces immense yields and the grain is large and heavy. The heads are of good size and the straw is quite tall and very strong. Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$2.20; bag (2 bu.) \$4.00; 10 bu. or more \$1.85 per bu.

NEW HULLESS OATS

The hulls of this new variety of oats come off when the oats are threshed and leave the kernels bare like wheat. These oats will without doubt be in great demand by the makers of oat meal. They are also valuable for chicken feed and for many other purposes. We have raised a crop of them and got a good yield—48 bu. per acre thresher's measure, equal to 60 bu. of common oats. Under more favorable conditions they would yield much more. Lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 50 lbs. or more 15c. per lb.

Sow about 70 lbs. per acre.

CORNELL PEDIGREE OATS—"Comewell"

This oats was produced at Cornell Agricultural College by breeding from the best plants selected from the well-known Welcome oats which has long been one of the best varieties. By careful breeding the weight of the grain, the yield, and stiffness of straw have been greatly improved.

A measured bushel of these oats usually weighs 38 lbs. which is 4 to 5 lbs. heavier than commoner varieties. The yield is almost invariably 10 to 15 bu. per acre more than common kinds.

The heads are of the branching or "tree" type and contain a large number of kernels.

Any one who wants really first class plump white oats that are of the best quality for feeding or making oat meal will do well to raise the "Cromwell." We know of no better variety. We have tried many of the heavy grained foreign varieties, but they do not do well in our climate.

The seed we offer is pure and free from any weed seeds. Peck 50c.; bu. \$1.40; bag of 2½ bu. (80 lbs.) \$3.40. Any greater quantity in even bag lots \$3.25 per bag or \$1.30 per bu.

BUMPER CROP OATS

The largest and plumpest oats we know of. The grain is nearly twice the size of common oats. The heads are very long, clustered on one side so this is classed as a side oat. Straw very large, strong and stiff. Supply very limited. Pk. 65c.; bu. (32 lbs.) \$2.00; bags of 2½ bu. (80 lbs.) \$4.35 each.

CORNELLIAN OATS

A remarkably heavy yielding variety which originated at Cornell Agricultural College. The heads are large, branching or tree-shaped, and stand up well. The kernels are long, rather slender but have very thin hulls so the "meat" is large. With us the yield has been 80 bu. per acre, on very ordinary land, which is 20 bu. more than common kinds produce under the same conditions. These are not handsome oats to look at, but the quality for feeding is so superior on account of the thin hulls, and the yield is so large that they should be extensively grown for feeding.

Usually the object in raising oats is to get the largest yield per acre of high-quality oats for feeding. This the Cornelian will do. Peck 50c.; single bu. \$1.30; bag (2½ bu.) \$3.15. Any greater quantity in even bag lots \$3.00 per bag or \$1.20 per bu.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also largely used as a cover crop in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. This is the largest buckwheat. The plant makes a more vigorous and large growth than the common kind and yields more. We have some very fine seed of the true Japanese variety which is hard to get. The kernels are very large, dark brown or black, and are plump and heavy. Most of the so-called Japanese buckwheat that is sold is badly mixed with the common gray variety and the kernels are more or less gray and much smaller than the true Japanese. Sample will be sent if requested. Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$2.30; bag (2 bu.) \$4.40. Any greater quantity \$2.00 per bu.

SILVER HULL. The kernels are gray and are much smaller than the Japanese variety. They are very plump and heavy and make excellent flour. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.10; bag (2 bu.) \$3.90. Any greater quantity \$1.90 per bu.

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the northeastern states as well as in the West. Sow as early as possible using 2 bushels of seed per acre.

MARQUIS. A very early beardless wheat that succeeds well in the East, producing larger yields than any other kind. This is due to its earliness and freedom from rust. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; 2 bu. or more at \$2.90 per bu.

SPRING RYE

This variety of rye will produce fairly good crops when sown in the spring. In some seasons the yield is equal to winter rye, but as a rule winter rye yields better. The straw is similar to winter rye but the heads are not quite as large. Pk. 85c; bu. (56 lbs.) \$2.90; 2 bu. at \$2.75 per bu.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles oats somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It will grow and produce a crop on land that is so poor and dry that oats or barley would fail entirely.

It yields more bushels per acre than either oats or barley under the same conditions. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. It should be ground before feeding. Sow 2½ bushels per acre, the same way as you would oats or barley. Pk. 50c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$1.90; 2 bu. or more \$1.75 per bu. Special prices will be quoted on large lots at any time.

SEEDS OF FORAGE CROPS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soil improvement that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value both for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

All prices quoted here are subject to market changes. We shall be glad to quote prices by letter on any seeds required.



SUDAN GRASS—A Wonderful Forage Plant

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture some years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows 5 to 6 feet tall, but if cut when half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

Sudan grass succeeds well on dry soil where other millets would not amount to anything. Immense yields are obtained, especially when the seed is sown quite early and two cuttings are made.

Cows, horses, and sheep eat it readily and eat it up clean. Horses will leave timothy hay anytime and eat Sudan grass if they can get it.

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 20 to 24 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs. of seed per acre in drills or 15 to 20 lbs. broadcast.

The seed should be sown about the time corn is planted in your locality. It can be sown as late as July but in that case will only give one cutting which will yield more than other Millets.

PRICE OF SEED. Trial pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. or more 14c per lb.

Lowest prices on large lots will be quoted by letter at any time.

MILLET

JAPANESE. This is one of the largest varieties of millet. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed. Lb. 15c; pk. 75c; (35 lbs.) bu. \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.10 per bu. Prices subject to change.

Golden Millet. Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a crop before fall. Grows 2½ feet tall and has large yellow and brown seed heads. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre. Price about \$3.50 per bu. (50 lbs.); \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet, and makes finer hay of better quality. Grows 2 feet tall. The heads are brown. Price about \$3.00 per bu. (48 lbs.); \$5.00 per 100 lbs. Lowest market prices will be quoted by letter at any time.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or 3 tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre. and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about ¼ bushel of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like

clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy bean hay than any other kind.

FOR THE SILO. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage of protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut the same time. We use 3 qts. of Soy beans and 8 to 10 qts. of corn per acre.

FOR PLOWING UNDER. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. This bean is now largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free).

Wilson Soy Bean. An early variety that is well suited to the northern states for either seed production, hay or ensilage. We have tried a good many varieties of Soy beans but have found none as well adapted to the North as Wilson also known as "Wilson Early Black." The plants are 3 to 4 feet tall and grow upright, with few branches near the ground. The foliage is heavy and the yield of seed above most other kinds. Its fine stems make it desirable for hay. The color of the seed is black. 2 lbs. (qt.) 30c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$4.75. Please write us for price on larger lots.

Ito San. Very early, maturing the seed perfectly in the northern states without any danger from frost. Vines rather slender and not as heavy as some of the later kinds, so is not as well adapted for filling the silo as for producing dry beans. 2 lbs. (qt.) 25c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50.

Mammoth Yellow. This variety will not mature seed in North, but makes a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. 2 lbs. (qt.) 25c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$4.00.

COW PEAS

This is really a bean and is used for both hay and plowing under.

WHIPPOORWILL. The most popular variety. It grows very rapidly and matures early so is valuable for the North. The vines are of upright growth and are not coarse so make excellent hay. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about 1 bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. For hay or plowing under they are often sown broadcast using 1½ bushels per acre. Do not get these confused with Canada Field Peas which are sometimes called "Cow Peas." Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.30; bu. \$4.85. Price subject to change.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

Pea and oat hay is as easily cured as clover and will yield large crops. We usually sow 1½ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Pk. \$1.25; bu. (60 lbs.) \$4.50; bag (2 bu.) \$8.50. Price for larger lots will be quoted by letter at any time.

BROOM CORN

Broom corn is raised in much the same way as corn. The seed is drilled in rows 3 ft. apart dropping the seeds about 2 in. apart. Plant the same time as corn and cultivate the same way. It requires about 10 lbs. of seeds to plant an acre.

Evergreen. The standard variety. Lb. 20c; 10 lbs. or more 15c per lb.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hair Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 4 to 5 feet in length and having very dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a Legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September. Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, or wheat using about 1 bushel of grain and 20 to 25 pounds of vetch per acre.

It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil, the vetch will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

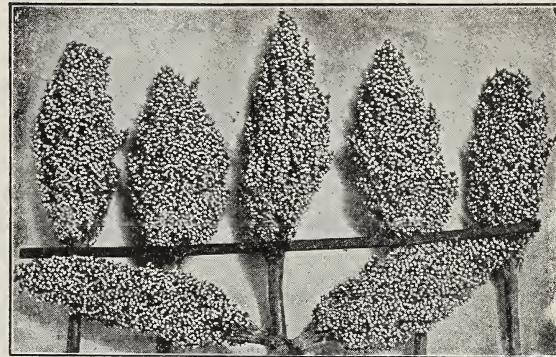
Sow in Corn. A mixture of vetch and rye or wheat may be sown in corn after the last cultivating. If the corn is high the seed may be sown broadcast from horseback. The vetch and rye will make a good growth in the fall after the corn is cut and keep the ground well covered during the winter. This makes an ideal seed bed for potatoes. It should be plowed before the rye heads out.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. The prices quoted are subject to change.

HAIRY VETCH. Lb. 25c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$2.75; bu. (60 lbs.) \$9.60; 100 lbs. \$16.00. Prices subject to change. Lowest prices will be quoted by letter at any time.

Rye & Vetch Mixed. We can furnish after harvest next summer Hairy Vetch and Winter Rye mixed just as harvested at a lower price than for the two separate. We shall be glad to give full particulars and prices next summer to any one who will write us for the information.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*). This variety is similar to the Hairy Vetch but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise it for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. or more at 9c per lb.



Feterita

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kaffir corn and Milo are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kaffir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grow 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown in the photograph reproduced on this page.

The grain is a little smaller than Kaffir corn and is excellent for feeding chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow about 30 lbs. per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. or more at 6c; per lb.

SORGHUM or CANE

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

EARLY AMBER. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. Lb. 15c; pk. \$1.10; bu. (50 lbs.) \$3.75; 2 bu. or more at \$3.60 per bu.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

An Excellent Forage Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and gives a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 pounds or 2½ quarts per acre. It does best if sown from the first to the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, the best variety. Genuine English grown. This seed is far superior to the kind commonly sold. 20c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.60; 25 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding. The seed should be sown in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn. Use 10 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre.

Sunflowers are often used to mix with corn when filling a silo. It is claimed that the mixture makes better ensilage than pure corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed and for filling silos. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with stripped seeds, which make most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. or more at 11c per lb.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED



We sell Grass and Clover Seeds of the highest grades only

There are no finer seeds sold anywhere, no matter what "brand" they may be put up. If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices for what you need. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store. The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to the railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges. We make no charge for bags.

If the seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 4.
Please write us for prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating about what will be needed.

ALFALFA

We need not say that every farm should have a field of alfalfa. Everyone knows it. The thing to do is to get started. Some some this spring with wheat, oats or barley. It is not difficult to raise and is worth more for feeding than any other hay.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED. For the northern states it is important to use alfalfa seed that is of a hardy strain. There is no better proof that a strain is hardy than that it was grown in Montana or North Dakota where the winters are very severe, the ground freezing 6 to 8 feet deep. Alfalfa seed raised under these conditions must be of the hardest strain and will stand the most trying conditions to be met with anywhere. There is a large amount of alfalfa seed grown in Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah and further south. This seed looks larger and plumper than the northern grown and can be bought at a considerably lower price. If good looking alfalfa seed is offered at a lower price it is surely southern grown, or contains dodder.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in July or August. In the spring seed may be sown on wheat or with oats or barley. When sown on winter wheat, the wheat should be harrowed after the alfalfa seed is sown. Sow 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of the seed and how well the land is prepared. For summer seeding plow the land early (this is important) and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before, it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Cultures" described on page 57.

For spring seeding prepare the land as for oats or barley, drill in barley or an early variety of oats, using about 1½ bushels per acre. Sow the alfalfa on the drilled land and roll it if dry. It is a good plan to cut the barley or oats for hay when it heads out and before it gets ripe. This however, is not necessary unless the oats lodge.

We have known excellent results from sowing alfalfa seed in corn just after the last cultivation. Scatter the seed broadcast from horseback.

Alfalfa. Northern Grown Seed. The seed we offer was grown in the Northwest and is of a very hardy strain. This seed is 99.62 per cent pure, germination 94 per cent.

This northern grown seed is much safer to use in the North than seed grown farther South. Alfalfa from southern grown seed is apt to winter-kill the first season. It does not pay to run the risk for the sake of saving a dollar or two on the seed. We offer this lot of seed as long as it lasts at the following prices: Lb. 40c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.25; bu. (60 lbs.) \$16.20; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

GRIMM ALFALFA. For certain soils and exposed fields where common alfalfa is apt to winter-kill the Grimm variety is said to be superior. On our own farm Northern grown seed of common Alfalfa produces excellent results and we can see no special advantage in using the Grimm. There are places, however, where the Grimm seems to be much superior. The seed we offer was grown in Northern Canada from certified Grimm seed and is undoubtedly the true stock. We have never seen a finer lot of seed. Price single lb. 60c; 10 to 50 lbs. at 50c per lb.; 100 lbs. at 48c per lb.; \$28.80 per bu. Special price will be quoted by letter on large lots at any time.

ONTARIO VARIGATED ALFALFA. This is a hardy strain of Alfalfa developed in Canada and now largely grown there. It is of the Grimm type and like that variety is very hardy and stools out well. It is considered by good authorities equal to or better than Grimm. Where common Alfalfa does not winter well it might be well to use this variety. We offer very choice seed grown in Ontario, Canada, 99.60 pure. Single pound 50c; 15 lbs. (pk.) \$5.00; bu. (60 lbs.) \$18.00; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

SWEET CLOVER. The culture of sweet clover is practically the same as for alfalfa. Sweet clover, however, will grow on rough land where alfalfa would not do well. It makes an immense growth and if cut before it is too ripe makes excellent hay. It is also valuable for pasture for hogs, sheep and cattle. Like Red Clover this is a biennial and should be renewed every other year. The seed may be sown in the late fall and winter, or early spring as well as in the summer. For sowing in the summer it is well to use scarified seed. Seed not scarified does not germinate very quickly and often lies in the ground a long time without sprouting.

WHITE BLOSSOM. (Scarified Seed), 99 per cent pure. Lb. 25c; peck (15 lbs.) \$2.75; bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.20; 100 lbs. \$17.00. Prices variable. Lowest prices will be quoted on large lots at any time.

Hubam Annual Sweet Clover. This is an annual form of the common biennial Sweet Clover. It grows rapidly and a crop of hay is produced in August from seed sown in the spring. The plants die the first winter. To us it does not seem to have any great value. Pkt. 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. or more at 40c per lb.

Alsike Clover. Grows well on low, wet land where Red Clover does not thrive. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half of each. Alsike being a perennial will last for a good many years, either for hay or in pasture. It makes fine hay of high feeding value. It is very valuable in pastures, especially on wet or heavy soil. Sow 3 to 5 quarts, or 6 to 10 pounds of seed per acre if used alone. Lb. 40c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.00; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$14.50. Lowest prices will be quoted at any time.

Red Clover, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. It is a biennial in most places, living but two years if allowed to seed. It is usually sown early in the spring on winter wheat or with oats or barley, but can be sown in July or August quite successfully. Sow 4 to 6 quarts or 8 to 12 pounds Clover seed per acre. If the seed is of high quality this is enough. The seed we offer is the highest grade obtainable, 99.50 per cent pure and of high vitality. It is American grown seed. Lb. 45c; pk. (15 lbs.) about \$6.00; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$23.00. Lowest prices will be quoted by letter at any time.

Red Clover, Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is often used for plowing under to enrich the soil for which purpose it is very valuable. Many wholesale dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same lot, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We buy only seed that is guaranteed by the grower to be pure and genuine Mammoth. Pk. about \$6.50; bu. about \$24.00.

Crimson Clover. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. It does not succeed when sown in the spring. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. It is not hardy and usually winter-kills in the North. Extra fine seed. Pk. \$2.00; bu. (60 lbs.) \$7.50. Price variable.

Timothy. One of the most popular grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre if used alone. We can furnish choicest recleaned seed at the market price. Please write us for sample and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.75. Price variable.

Timothy and Alsike Mixed. This makes an excellent mixture to sow either for hay or pasture. At the price we are able to offer this seed it is a bargain. As it requires considerable time and expense to separate the Clover seed from Timothy when grown together the mixed seed can be sold cheaper than the two separate. The mixture we offer contains 26 per cent Alsike Clover. It is a very clean lot of the finest quality. As long as this lot lasts we can sell it as follows: Pk. (11 1/4 lbs.) \$1.50; bu. (45 lbs.) \$5.25; bag of 3 bu. (135 lbs.) \$13.50.

White Clover. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. The roots extend deep into the ground and consequently this clover stands drought well. It is therefore valuable for lawns on dry soil as it remains green when other grasses are dried up. Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. or more 60c per lb.

CREEPING BENT. Used for putting greens and tennis courts makes a low dense growth. Seed of the true Creeping Bent (imported). Lb. 90c; 10 lb. or more, 80c. per lb. Special price on larger lots.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It forms a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. It is also a good grass for hay if cut when in bloom. It affords good pasture after the hay is cut. Does best on rather moist and heavy soil. Use 25 to 30 lbs. of seed per acre if sown alone. Per lb. 20c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. It starts to grow very early in the spring and remains green late in the fall. It does well on either high, dry land or places that are quite moist. Does not grow tall enough to make large yields of hay. The standard weight of a bushel of seed is 14 pounds, but the recleaned seed we sell weighs 21 pounds per measured bushel. High grade seed. 40c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 35c; per lb.; \$34.00 per 100 lbs.; 25 lbs. or more at 100 lb. rate.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, 30c per lb.; 10 lbs. at 27c per lb.; \$25.00 per 100 lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre if alone. Per lb. 25c; 10 lbs. or more at 17c.

RED FESCUE. A valuable grass for dry land pasture. Roots go deep into the ground so it keeps green in dry weather. It is a good grass to raise on hill sides to prevent the soil washing away. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. or more at 35c.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. or more at 24c per lb. Price variable.

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Grows in tufts so should be sown with other early flowering grasses. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is good for this purpose. Orchard grass makes a very rapid growth after being cut and affords good pasture within a week or 10 days after cutting. Stands drought well as the roots extend deep into the soil. Highest grade seed. 30c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.00; \$21.00 per 100 lbs.

RED TOP (called "Hurst Grass" in the South). Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. It also grows well on high land. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest recleaned seed (weighing 32 pounds per bushel). Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. or more at 19c per lb. Unhulled natural seed per bu. of 14 lbs. \$2.10; \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

Grass Seed Mixtures for Hay and Pasture, see next page.

Inoculate Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Vetch, Etc.

It is now well known that the legumes which include all Clovers, Peas, Beans, Vetch, etc., are greatly stimulated in growth when certain bacteria grow on their roots forming nodules. Through these nodules nitrogen from the air is absorbed and used by the plants. Thus if a crop of clover or Soy beans is well supplied with nodules and is plowed under, it adds a large amount of nitrogen to the soil that was not there before.

A different kind of bacteria is required for each kind of plant. Soils often contain enough bacteria for some kinds of legumes but none for others. If you attempt to raise a kind for which there are no suitable bacteria in the soil, the plants will not do well and will gather no nitrogen from the air.

When starting to raise any kind of legumes for the first time, or if the plants do not do well, try inoculating the seed with a culture of bacteria suited to that particular plant.

is a name for cultures prepared for all crops that require them. They are very reliable, and can be depended upon to keep alive an entire season. Most cultures are put up in closed bottles and consequently they soon die for want of air. The Nodule-Bacter are in ventilated bottles and therefore keep a much longer time. They are sold at the lowest price of any really reliable cultures we know of.



Alfalfa

Inoculated Not Inoculated

PRICES—Nodule-Bacter inoculation is delivered ready to use. Easy to apply—add a little water, sprinkle on the seed and thoroughly mix. Full directions for use on each package.

Nodule-Bacter is prepared for the various legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Vetches, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, White Clover and Alsike Clover. 1 peck size package 40c; 1/2 bushel size package 60c; 1 bushel size package \$1.00; 5 bushel size package \$4.00.

Soy Beans, Garden and Field Beans. Garden and Field peas, Cow Peas. 1/2 bushel size package 40c; 1 bushel size package 60c; 2 bushel size package \$1.00; 10 bushel size package \$4.00.

Garden Size package of a combination culture sufficient to inoculate two quarts of sweet peas, garden peas or beans.. \$.35 (This size is not put up for other crops).

Each legume crop must have the proper bacteria, therefore, when ordering be sure to give the names of crops to be inoculated.



HARRIS' GRASS MIXTURES

For Permanent Pastures and Hay

A large majority of people sow only Timothy and Clover for both hay and pasture. The only excuse for this is that Timothy seed is cheap and the hay sells for the highest price in the city markets.

Where hay is fed on the farm as it should be to maintain fertility, it is poor economy to sow Timothy. It is a grass that affords only one cutting a year and no aftermath. The hay while it sells for high prices is not of high food value as it contains only about half as much actual digestible food as Alfalfa and very much less than Clover and some other grasses.

If hay is to be sold raise Timothy. If you want to feed it on the farm raise something better.

Where it is desired to pasture the land after cutting hay, it is important to have some kinds of grasses that will make a good growth soon after cutting and continue to grow until late in the fall.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasture as some other kinds which make a thick turf.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds, of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land, half fitted, requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

Any of these mixtures may be sown with Oats, Barley or Wheat in the spring. If sown on winter wheat the ground should be harrowed before sowing the seed. This will help the wheat also.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURES

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramping of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some start early in the spring and others continue

growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different kinds should be used in order to maintain a continuous growth and therefore a constant supply of good pasturage during the whole season.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is more than to use Timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seeding land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years.

PASTURE MIXTURE NO. 1, for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry land. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 lbs. of this mixture per acre. 30c per lb.; \$24.00 per 100 lbs.

PASTURE MIXTURE, No. 2, for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of the time. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. 25c per lb.; \$21.00 per 100 lbs.; 25 lbs. or more will be supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

MIXTURES FOR HAY

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and other kinds that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre.

HAY MIXTURE, No. 3. For high and dry soil, medium and light. 25c per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

HAY MIXTURE No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. 25c per lb.; \$19.00 per 100 lbs.

NOTE. 25 lb. or more of any of these grass seed mixtures will be supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

Seeding low land. We find it a good plan when seeding low and wet land, to plow it as early as it is dry enough and keep it well worked down during the summer. The middle of August the seed is sown. A good crop of grass is produced the next summer.



Harris Superfine Lawn Grass Seed

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed is composed of clean, heavy seed of the highest purity and vitality, and the best varieties of grasses to form a deep green sod.

No pains have been spared to make Harris' Lawn grass seed as good as it can be made. The kinds of grasses used are those that form a close dense sod and resist hot, dry weather. The seeds are all of the **cleanest** and **purest** grades, and are all of strong vitality and will start quickly, and soon cover the ground with a fine close sward. Much of the grass seed sold for lawns is cheap, light stuff that could not be sold except in mixture. Such seed cannot produce good results and should never be used.

Seed should be sown in the spring or after August 1st. It is not well to sow grass seed in June or July on account of the hot sun. Part of the seed should be sown while walking one way across the lawn, and the rest the other way. This will result in the seed being put on more evenly than if it was all sown at one time.

Full directions for making a lawn will be found in our pamphlet giving culture directions which will be sent free if you ask for it when ordering.

To renew old lawns rake thoroughly, stirring the ground as much as possible without killing the grass. All moss and weeds should be removed as far as possible. Sow half as much grass seed as recommended for seeding a new lawn. After seeding, the lawn should be rolled.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed contains White Clover which we consider highly desirable in a lawn, as the roots penetrate deep into the soil and so get water to keep the lawn green during very dry weather. If preferred **without** White Clover seed **please mention it.**

1 lb. enough for 400 square feet.....	\$.50	25 lb. enough for 10,000 square feet.....	\$10.00
5 lb. enough for 2000 square feet.....	2.25	Each additional pound.....	.40
10 lb. enough for 4000 square feet.....	4.25		

We shall be glad to make lowest possible price on large lots. Please write us.

GRASS SEED FOR SHADY LAWNS

This mixture is composed of the few kinds of grasses that grow best in shady places. These grasses will grow and make a good sod under trees and in the shade of buildings where the common kinds of lawn grass would not do well.

This seed should be sown in the early spring or fall. The ground should be thoroughly stirred up and raked smooth before seeding. Use seed at the same rate as common Lawn grass. See quantities above.

Lawn Grass for Shady Spots. Pound 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; any greater quantity 75c per lb.

FOR SEEDING UNDER TREES

There are often places under large deciduous trees and shrubs which the sun cannot reach at any time during the day when the leaves are out. No grass of any kind will grow under such conditions for any length of time. The best thing we have found for such places is to sow some thick growing grasses, either in the autumn when the leaves fall, or in the early spring before the leaves come out. The grass will then cover the ground and remain green late in the summer. The ground has to be reseeded each year. The seed should be sown either in the fall or **very early** in the spring. We can furnish a mixture of grasses suitable for this purpose. When ordering please give name as follows:

Lawn Grass for Annual Seeding. 1 lb., enough for 500 square feet, 30c; 5 lbs., enough for 2500 square feet, \$1.25; each additional pound, 25c,

HARRIS' FLOWER SEEDS



A partial view of our test-garden for flower seeds, where the different varieties are tried out side by side for comparison.

HARRIS' DEPENDABLE FLOWER SEEDS ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT

There is nothing that will give you more real keen enjoyment and satisfaction than raising flowers from Harris' Dependable Flower Seeds, because we are sincerely doing all we can to help you get the best possible results from your garden.

As you read through our catalogue and plan your garden, you can make your choices freely, knowing that every variety we list is well worth growing, because we are exceedingly careful not to catalogue any unreliable novelties or freaks. In order to assure you of this we maintain an extensive test-garden where over a thousand varieties of annual and perennial flowers are tried out every year. Here samples of each and every variety are given efficient field tests to establish their trueness to type and to consider their desirability for our customers' uses.

Our descriptions are accurate and are meant to give you as much helpful information as is possible in a limited space. In fact, our descriptions are really notes made in the field while the plants are growing, and are not just "selling talk."

Then too, our flower seeds are subjected to the same rigorous tests for vitality and trueness to type as our vegetable seeds. Every lot of seed is thoroughly tested for germination before it is sent out.

You will note in our descriptions we indicate the number of feet of row our packets will sow. This is not only an indication of the amount of seed in the packet, but also a guide as to how thick to sow it. There are also cultural directions on all of our packets.

We are making every possible effort to have *Harris' Flower Seeds* the best flower seeds it is possible for you to buy. Each season we grow more and more of our own flower seed on Moreton Farm, each year developing them to a higher quality.

If you ask for it, our little pamphlet, "*The Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers*" will be sent free of charge to any one who orders seeds amounting to 50c or more.

ANNUALS

The flowers in this list are all annuals and will flower the first year. As an aid to a more successful flower garden we offer a few general directions for culture. The directions in our catalogue and on the packets are written for the latitude of New York State. Seeds of most annuals may be sown where they are to grow as soon as danger of frost is past. The soil should be well pulverized to a good depth and raked fine on the surface. It is the better plan to sow in rows rather than broadcast and to label the rows as the plants are thus more easily cultivated for the removal of weeds and the maintenance of moisture. **Do not sow too deeply.** For larger seeds, like Balsam, Zinnias, Cosmos, etc., one-quarter to half an inch covering of soil is enough, while very fine seeds need only to be pressed into the soil. After the plants are up the ground should not be allowed to become hard and baked. If the plants come up too thick be sure to thin them out when very young so as to give them plenty of room to develop. This is too often neglected and is the cause of disappointing results.

The seed of the tender annuals should be sown in boxes or pots in March, placed in a warm position and carefully protected from the cold. A very light sandy compost should be used and the boxes well drained. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into flower beds at least by the middle of May. This method is also used to get earlier bloom on many of the more hardy annuals such as Ageratum, Carnations, Snapdragons, etc.

For seeds of Hardy Perennial Flowers see pages 86 to 91.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER: Simply give the number, quantity and price. You will find a space for this on the back of your order sheet.

FLOWERS OF SPECIAL MERIT



Harris' Dwarf Scotch Marigold

HARRIS' DWARF SCOTCH MARIGOLD

3420—Of all the low growing annuals for edging there is no more attractive variety than our Dwarf Scotch Marigold. It grows about one foot high as a little round bush that is covered with small yellow flowers all during the summer. Seed sown in a row along the edge or border of the garden will, in a few weeks time, grow to be a low growing compact, uniform hedge row. It will then commence to bloom and continue until freezing weather. Its uniformity of height and shape makes it most desirable as an edging plant. Other good qualities are its continuous and profuse bloom, and the ease with which it is raised from seed. Merely sow the seed shallow in well prepared soil in the row where you want it and when it comes up, thin the little plants to 4 to 6 inches apart. There is no transplanting or trimming, and it will do well in full sun or partial shade. One packet will sow 12 feet of row. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30.** For other Marigolds seed, page 73.

HARRIS' BUTTERFLY DELPHINIUM The Only Good White Delphinium

2651—This little known perennial (*D. Chinensis*) is one that well deserves more popularity. It has so many good qualities to commend it that we believe the only reason it is not more universally used is because people do not know its excellent points.

In the first place, it is a hardy perennial that blooms profusely the first year from seed sowed outdoors in the early spring. The plant is absolutely hardy and, although it dies to the ground every winter, it will live years without requiring winter protection. Each year it will make a little larger clump and blossom profusely from early spring until late fall if the flowers are kept cut off before they go to seed.

The plant grows in the form of a spreading bush about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and is covered from top to bottom with white flowers of the same shape and size as the ordinary Delphinium or Hardy Larkspur. Instead of being clustered on long heavy spikes, they are arranged in graceful sprays that are fine for cutting.

The seed is of medium size and grows quickly, so it is an easy plant for any one to raise. One packet will sow 15 feet of row. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

2652—Blue. We also have a blue-flowered form that is the same in all respects as the white. The color is the clear bright cornflower blue that every one likes so well and which is so hard to find. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.** For other Delphinium see page 88.

TWO NEW SWEET PEAS

Here are two of the newest and finest Sweet Peas that have been introduced in a long time. They are both entirely new colors in the Spencer class and are destined to become great favorites.

7526—The President Harding. This entirely new color has received many first-class awards in both America and England. The flowers are of immense size, bold and impressive, yet of exquisite texture. The standard and wings are waved and frilled in a most charming manner and there are usually four flowers to a stem.

The color is a peach red or salmon cerise, suffused with orange. Although a rich color, it is soft and pleasing, both in daylight and under artificial light. **Pkt. 15c each.**

7527 Sapphire. A new blue of exceptional merit. The color is a bright Delphinium blue and practically a self-color, although the standard is over laid with a darker tone, which adds character to the flower. It is probably the best rich blue yet introduced. The blooms are large, of good proportions, and attractively waved and crinkled, with usually four flowers on a stem. The plants are exceptionally vigorous and free flowering. **Pkt. 25c.** For other Sweet Peas see pages 80 and 81.

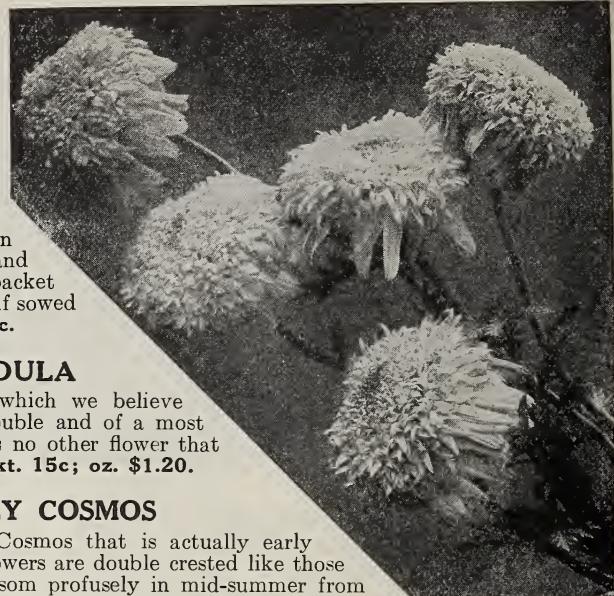


Butterfly Delphinium

HARRIS' DOUBLE PYRETHRUM

4010—Mixed Colors. This is a strain of double flowering Pyrethrum of our own growing. All of the seed is saved from double flowers and should produce a large percentage of semi-double to double flowers.

Pyrethrum is one of the most satisfactory hardy perennials to grow as the flowers are very pretty for cutting. The semi-double and double flowers make wonderfully attractive bouquets besides being quite unusual. The seed should be sown in the early summer for the next season's bloom, and the plants will live and persist for years. One packet will sow 10 feet or should produce about 100 plants if sowed carefully in a box and later transplanted. **Pkt. 25c.**



Harris'
Double Pyrethrum

HARRIS' ORANGE KING CALENDULA

2201—A beautiful Calendula of our own growing which we believe surpasses all others. The large flowers are full double and of a most attractive shade of brilliant deep orange. There is no other flower that gives such a wealth of bloom for so little effort. **Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.20.**

HARRIS' NEW DOUBLE EARLY COSMOS

2480—Mixed Colors. At last we have a Double Cosmos that is actually early enough to bloom in the north before frost. The flowers are double crested like those in the photograph on page 70, and they will blossom profusely in mid-summer from seed sown outdoors in the spring. The flowers are large and in a wide range of colors, coming 75% to 85% true doubles. Although the plants are not quite as tall as our other strains of Cosmos, yet they are actually early. **Pkts. 35c each.** *Other Cosmos on page 70.*

HEAVENLY BLUE IPOMEA—A Beautiful Porch Vine

3474—A most gorgeous blue-flowered climber that makes an excellent porch vine. The flowers and vine are quite similar to the Morning Glory, but the flowers are very much larger and a beautiful shade of deep sky-blue, tinting to white in the center. The plant grows very rapidly and blooms more profusely than the ordinary Morning Glory. A porch or pergola covered with these blue flowers is a beautiful sight.

Although it will do very well and make a fine showing when sown outdoors, in order to get the very best results the seed should be started in little pots or boxes in the house. Strings or a trellis should be provided for the plants to climb on. **Pkt. (10 seeds) 10c; oz. \$1.00.** *For other excellent Climbers see page 85.*



Harris' New Hardy Carnation

HARRIS' NEW HARDY CARNATION

2310—There are few of the new hardy perennials that can compare favorably with our new Hardy Carnation. This is a new Carnation of our own development that we have been working on for some years and this is the first year we have been able to harvest enough seed to offer to our customers.

This is a true Carnation with good sized flowers like those of the greenhouse Carnations and with a strong clove-pink fragrance. The plant grows about 12 to 15 inches high and is a veritable mass of flowers from spring until early fall. We have counted as many as a hundred blossoms on one plant, and each one with a good clean stem a foot long. We have some plants that are still in good condition after being in the open field for the last five years. It comes in a mixture of many different colors, including white, yellow, pink, and red, but mostly in red and pink shades.

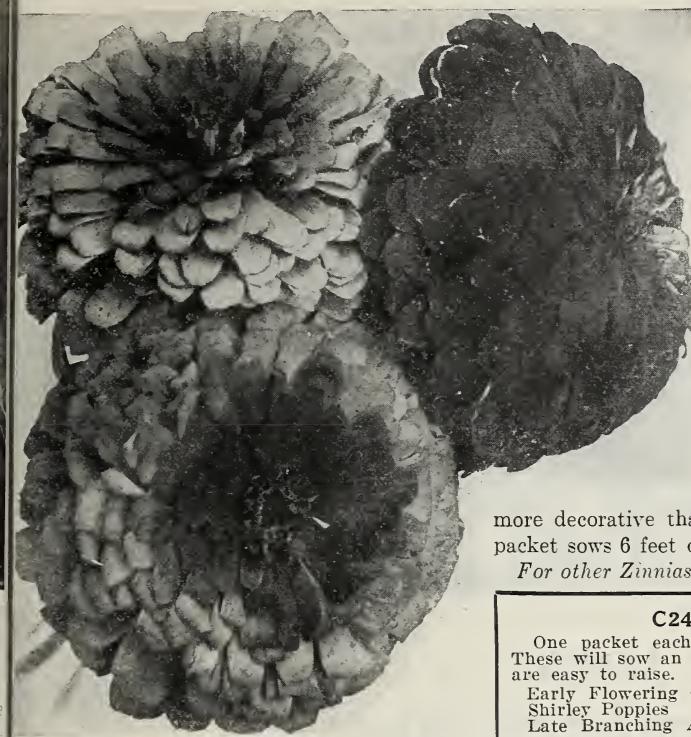
If the seed is started indoors in February the plants will bloom a little the latter part of the first summer and then start again early the next spring. Or the seed may be sown outdoors in early summer in the position where the plants are to remain. These will make large plants that will winter over without protection and commence blooming the next spring about Decoration Day. One packet sows 9 feet of row. **Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 50c.** See page 98 for plants.

For the annual Carnations, see page 69.

A NEW CASTOR OIL BEAN

2501—Red Spire. If one wants Castor Oil Bean plants for decorative purposes he wants them as decorative as possible. Therefore, Red Spire is bound to become a great favorite. It is the reddest and most showy of them all, the stalks and leaves being a dark red and the large clusters of seed pods a bright crimson. It does not grow as tall as our Tropical Mixture described on page 68 and for that reason is often more desirable for certain uses. **Pkt. (about 8 seeds) 15c; oz. 60c.**

Harris' Tropical Mixture, see page 68.



Harris' Superb Autumn-Colored Zinnias

8160—HARRIS' SUPERB AUTUMN COLORED ZINNIAS

There are no colors which are so attractive in Zinnias as the various autumn orange and yellow shades. We now have a new strain of Mammoth Flowering Zinnias in those beautiful shades one sees in the oak and maple leaves when they begin to turn color in the early autumn. A bouquet of these immense flowers reminds one of the colors in a bunch of oak or maple leaves in the autumn. Some of the variations and combinations of oranges and brownish-yellows in these magnificent flowers are truly unusual. A large bed of them is a most imposing sight. Besides getting a striking effect in the garden, one can cut innumerable bouquets and there is nothing more decorative than a bowl of these magnificent flowers. One packet sows 6 feet of row. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.

For other Zinnias see page 83.

C240—Six Best Annuals—30c

One packet each of the following six popular annual flowers. These will sow an attractive little garden about 10 x 15 feet and are easy to raise.

Early Flowering Cosmos
Shirley Poppies
Late Branching Asters

Bachelor's Buttons
Double Large-Flowering Zinnias
Scabiosa or Mourning Bride

HARRIS' NEW RUFFLED PETUNIAS

We have noticed among our customers an ever increasing interest in the large ruffled single Petunias, and not without reason, because some exceedingly beautiful colors have been developed. The large, velvety flowers, heavily veined and with big yellow throats have a rich effect that is unsurpassed in any other flower. So, in use you should wish to use them in certain colors instead of taking your chance on the colors in a mixture, we are introducing five separate colors. Plantings of these Petunias are bound to be the envy of your neighbors. One packet contains 60 seeds.

14—**Harris' Giant Ruffed Quaker Lady.** A splendid Petunia of immense size wonderfully ruffled. The color is a delicate bluish-grey that is beautifully veined with a net-work of deep blue. This is the largest of the ruffled sorts and very free blooming. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 70c; 500 seeds \$1.10; 1000 seeds \$2.00.

15—**Harris' Ruffled Triumph.** This splendid Petunia of recent introduction we consider not only the best pink Petunia but also the best self-colored single Petunia. The color is a very bright shade of deep salmon-pink. The flowers are of the superbissima type and thoroughly ruffled. It is the most satisfactory Petunia that has ever been introduced. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 60c; 500 seeds \$1.00; 1000 seeds \$1.75.

12—**Fringed Miranda.** The best brilliant red fringed or ruffled variety. The large, wavy flowers are of a deep scarlet-carmine. It is much like Triumph, except it is a dark color. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 60c; 500 seeds \$1.00; 1000 seeds \$1.75.

311—**Fringed Snow Queen.** A mammoth frilled white with a large yellow throat. This is an excellent variety to plant in combination with the other colors. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 60c; 500 seeds \$1.00; 1000 seeds \$1.75.

313—**Fringed Titania.** A new and unique color in fringed Petunias. The large, velvety, blood-red flowers have a broad white margin. This makes a very striking contrast. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 60c; 500 seeds \$1.00; 1000 seeds \$1.75.

See page 75 for other fine Petunias.

Petunia Plants

On page 98 we offer an assortment of annual plants that are especially desirable for outdoor bedding, porch boxes, etc. Among them are Petunia plants. You will find them good vigorous, well-rooted plants and worth your money.

"I would like to tell you that I had very grand petunias from the plants bought of you last spring. I took a large basket full of them to our Interstate fair, received first premium, and the over judge said they were the best collection he ever saw."—
da M. Walker, Athens, Pa.



Harris' Ruffled Petunias, Quaker Lady and Snow Queen

HARRIS' FLOWER SEEDS—General List



A field of Asters being grown for seed, showing Peerless Pink in the foreground.

ASTERS

Harris' Treated Aster Seed is the Best

For cut flowers there are no annuals that can compete with Asters. They are easy to raise, bloom throughout a long season and are very satisfactory. The numerous types and colors and the possibilities, with a little extra care, of obtaining the most wonderful blooms, make the Aster the most interesting family of our annual flowers.

Every year the increasing demand for Moreton grown Aster Seed forces us to steadily increase our acreage of Asters, and we are continually putting forth more effort to grow Asters of better quality. All of our seed is either grown on Moreton Farm or very carefully grown for us by an expert grower.

Treating Harris' Aster Seed

Although we have been furnishing our customers with good fresh seed of high germination and of the very best quality in the most desirable varieties, we are going one step further this year and chemically treating our seed as a preventive against any of the diseases that may be carried over on the seed. There is one destructive disease, often called a "blight," the spores of which are carried over on the seed, and our treatment is a positive preventive against this trouble.

Of course, we can not guarantee your Asters against diseases they may acquire from your soil, but we do claim that our seed, after treatment, is less liable to acquire diseases than the same seed not treated.

The list we offer on the following pages represent the finest Asters we know and we have been very careful to list no synonymous types, each one being entirely distinct from any other, and that one of the best of its kind.

All of our packets are of the same size and each packet contains sufficient seed to produce 50 to 100 plants.

AMERICAN BEAUTY

The Latest Blooming Asters

A new type of unusual vigor commencing to bloom as the last of the other sorts are going out of bloom. An indispensable variety for those who want to cut flowers until freezing weather.

The flowers are globe-shaped, the long, wide petals being incurved. The plants grow to immense height, making long clean stems. The American Beauty Asters have proven very popular.

We have both the Early and Late Beauty Asters. Both are of the same type of growth and have the same globe-shaped flowers that are so desirable. The only difference is that the Early Beauties commence to bloom at least two weeks earlier than the Late Beauties.

Early American Beauty

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
1902—Flesh Pink .....	.20	\$1.75
1903—Carmine Rose .....	.20	1.75
1904—Lavender .....	.20	1.75
1905—Purple .....	.20	1.75
1900—Harris' Special Variety Mixture.....	.20	1.50

Late American Beauty

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
1802—Shell Pink .....	.15	\$1.25
1803—Carmine Rose .....	.15	1.25
1804—Azure Fairy .....	.15	1.25
1805—Purple .....	.15	1.25
1800—Harris' Special Variety Mixture.....	.15	1.00

ASTERS—Continued

Peerless Pink

066—For an all around splendid Aster there is none better than Peerless Pink, and although one of the older varieties it is still unsurpassed. It may always be depended upon to produce a wealth of large, rich shell pink flowers so fully double as to be almost globular. The color is a delicate shell pink, deep enough to have character, yet soft enough to be dainty. The intermingling curves of the big, broad petals give the flower an individuality of appearance that is truly beautiful and very impressive.

The plants are so exceptionally robust growing that the long vigorous stems hold the mammoth flowers up off the ground. It commences blooming soon after Moreton Pink and continues for a long time.

This is one of the specialties we grow on Moreton Farm. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.

Heart of France

078—There is no Aster of recent introduction that has had such widespread popularity as Heart of France, and this year, for the first time, we have had a splendid crop. As for quality, we are safe in saying it is the best strain on the market.

The color is a bright garnet-red and the flowers are large and full on tall, robust plants of the Late Branching type. The beautiful satiny lustre of the loose, scrappy petals gives it a very striking appearance. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Lavender Rochester

1034—This is an especially fine clear lavender aster of the Crego type, but a much better flower than any of the Cregos. It is more double and more Chrysanthemum like, being fuller and thicker. The season is about the same as Moreton Pink to which it makes a splendid companion.

This is another Moreton Farm Aster we urge you to plant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25.

Moreton Pink

The Finest Bright Pink Aster

1025—A rich, clear, bright Pink Aster that is proving its merit by its steady increase in popularity. The flower is of the Crego or Rochester type, very full double with long twisted petals. The color is a deep cerise like the Paul Neyron Rose. Since introducing this new variety in 1918 we have been steadily improving it and we enthusiastically urge it as the finest bright pink aster on the market. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

Special Collection

of

MORETON FARM FAVORITE-FOUR BEST ASTERS

C100—We will send one packet each of the following four favorite specialties grown on Moreton Farm for 40c (regular price 55c).
1 pkt. Moreton Pink. 1 pkt. Rochester Lavender.
1 pkt. Heart of France. 1 pkt. Peerless Pink.



Peerless Pink

Hints for Sowing Aster Seed.

Just exactly as fine flowers are obtainable from out-door grown plants as from those started inside, except in the case of the earliest varieties which must be sown inside very early. All our own aster seed is raised on out-door grown plants.

The easiest way to grow aster plants is to sow the seed in rows in the vegetable garden or flower bed in some position that is well protected from cold winds yet fully exposed to the sunlight. If this is done in April or early May as soon as the ground can be worked, the plants will come along in time for a full crop of flowers.

As soon as up they should be thinned to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart in the row, in order to make good hardy, stocky plants. These will be ready to transplant by the first to the middle of June into the field $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way.

Extra Early Express Asters

The First Early

The earliest Asters and on that account valuable for the cut-flower market. The flowers are medium size, full double and of the fluffy or Crego type. These are the best extra early Asters. If the plants are started in the house or hotbed the first of March, and transplanted early in the open ground they will make large plants with long stems for early summer cutting.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.
1141—White		\$.15	\$ 1.25
1143—Light Blue . . . . .		.15	1.00
1142—Rose . . . . .		.15	1.25
1144—Dark Blue . . . . .		.15	1.00
1140—Mixed Colors . . . . .		.12	.90

Queen or the Market Asters

The Second Early

These Asters come into bloom a few days later than Express, are of the plain or Late Branching type of flower, and are preferred by many, especially if they are to be shipped.

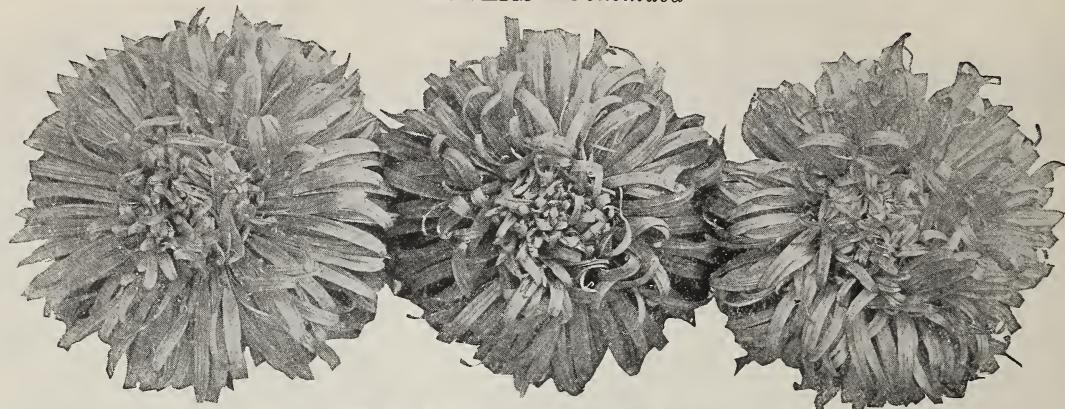
They should be planted out exceedingly early, as in the case of the Express.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.
1201—White	\$.10	\$.65	\$.50
1202—Shell Pink . . . . .	.10	.50	.65
1203—Rose . . . . .	.10	.50	.65
1204—Lavender	\$.10	\$.50	
1205—Purple . . . . .		.10	.65
1200—Mixed Colors . . . . .		.08	.50



Moreton Pink

ASTERS—Continued



Harris' Crego or Ostrich-Feather Asters

Late Branching Asters

The Late Branching Asters can well be called the "backbone" of Asters. It was this type that finally brought Asters into prominence and made flower lovers take a real, live interest in them as a flower of unusual merit. When people speak of Asters it is the Late Branching class we first think of and we know the other types as development from it. There are other varieties with larger blooms, etc., but none that are more dependable, always coming full double, with long stiff stems on good vigorous plants that hold the flowers up off the ground. They bloom a little later than the Royals and Cregos, and remain in flower a long time, the plants carrying a wealth of bloom until late in the fall. There is no other variety that fills their place.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.
1601—White.	.....\$ .10	\$.65	\$2.25
1603—Rose.	.10	.65	2.25
1602—Shell Pink.	.10	.65	2.25
1607—Peach Blossom.	.10	.75	2.50
1605—Purple.	.10	.65	2.25
1606—Crimson.	.10	.65	2.25
1604—Lavender.	.10	.65	2.25
1600—Harris' Special Variety Mixture. A splendid well-balanced mixture made up of equal quantities of the above colors. All first class seed.....	.08	.50	1.75

C160—SPECIAL COLLECTION of one packet of the 7 named varieties of Late Branching Asters for 50c.

Sensation

1059—A very pleasing color that we describe as a brilliant red of a garnet shade. The flowers are double, of medium size with good stems. Although it comes into bloom with the early mid-season varieties it persists until very late, making a brilliant spot in the garden for two months. Under artificial light, it is a very striking color. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Royal Asters

This is an early aster resembling the Late Branching but blooms two or three weeks earlier. The plants come into bloom before any other of the large flowering class which makes the Royal valuable both for the home garden and for market. The flowers are of large size with broad incurved petals and have long, strong stems.

Price of each of the following: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.

1301—White	1302—Shell Pink
1305—Purple	1304—Lavender
1303—Rose	
1300—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.	

Mammoth Branching White Aster

1621—A new, very late white of exceedingly large size and doubleness. Its season is later than any other white Aster, being nearly as late as American Beauty. The flowers are large and on long strong stems that hold them up off the ground during the usual fall rains. This is the latest white annual flower you will find in your garden. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.

Crego or Ostrich Feather Asters

We have very carefully tried all of the different varieties of the fluffy or Crego types and have selected the best of each color from the different Crego, Ostrich Feathered, and other similar sorts. These we have listed under the one head of "Crego or Ostrich Feather Asters." This gives us a list of the very best without the confusion of duplication.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	oz.
1401—White.	.....\$ .10	\$.75	\$2.50
1402—Shell Pink.	.10	.75	2.50
1403—Rose.	.10	.65	2.25
1404—Lavender.	.10	.65	2.25
1405—Purple.	.10	.65	2.25
1406—Lavender Pink.	.10	.75	2.50
1407—Crimson.	.10	.65	2.25
1400—Special Mixture. A well balanced mixture we make up out of separate colors. This is all good seed of high germination and in the above named good colors.	.....	.08	.50
			1.75

C140—SPECIAL COLLECTION of one packet each of the 7 varieties of Crego Asters named above for 50c.



Ageratum, Swanley Blue

Ageratum (*Floss Flower*)

One of the most satisfactory plants for bordering or edging, being covered with bloom from early summer until frost. The dainty blue floss-like flowers hold on and keep their bright colors through rain and drought. Raised easily from seed sown out of doors in May or started indoors earlier and transplanted into the open ground in May. A September sowing will give plants to bloom in the house all winter. One packet sows 15 feet of row.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

2015—Swanley Blue. Grows 1 foot high with large clear blue flowers	\$.08	\$.30
2011—Little Blue Star. Only 4 or 5 inches high and completely covered with bright blue flowers.....	.25	1.50

Alyssum

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white, sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. Especially useful for edging and borders. For best results thin the plants to 6 inches apart. One packet sows 12 feet of row.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. oz.

2020—Sweet Alyssum. Very fragrant. Grows 1 ft. high and spreads to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter	\$.08	\$.20	\$.45
2021—Little Gem. A dwarf variety growing only 5 to 6 inches high but spreading to a foot in diameter....	.08	.25	.70

Amaranthus

2033—*Salicifolius (Fountain Plant)*. A highly ornamental foliage plant that is good for the center or background of an annual flower bed. Grows 3 feet high with long, drooping, willow-like leaves of variegated colors. This is one of the unusual and really worthwhile varieties. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Arctotis

(*African Daisy*)

2085—Grandis. This introduction from Southwest Africa is one of the most desirable annuals for cut flowers as well as for show in the garden. A well branched plant, 2 to 3 feet tall, continuing to bloom from July until frost. The flowers are large, showy, daisy-like flowers of pure white, while the reverse of the petals is pale lilac. While the plant will do well almost any place, it favors a sunny situation. One packet sows 6 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c.

For Bedding Plants see page 98.



Alyssum, Little Gem

Asparagus

2090—Lace Fern (*Plumosus Nanus*). A beautiful pot plant with green, fern-like, feathery foliage. This is the Asparagus generally used by florists to put in with bouquets. It can be satisfactorily grown from seeds in pots in the house if kept warm. Pkt. 25c; 100 seeds 55c.

2091—Emerald Feather (*Sprengerii*). The most popular house plant for hanging baskets, etc. The long, drooping branches are thoroughly covered with little narrow, glossy green leaves. Sow in the house in pots and keep moderately warm. Pkt. 20c; 100 seeds 45c.

Acroclinium, See Everlastings, Page 84.

Antirrhinum, See Snapdragons, Page 79.

Begonia (*Fibrous Rooted*)

2133—Salmon Queen. The very prettiest of the Semperflorens or Ever-flowering varieties of fibrous rooted Begonias. They are unsurpassed as bedding plants, flowering profusely through the summer and fall. As pot plants for winter they are also superb. The seed should be started early indoors, and as it is very small and expensive it should be sown very carefully. Pkt. 25c.

Tuberous Root Begonias. See page 97

Canna (*Indian Shot*)

2285—Large Flowering Mixture. Raising Cannas from seed is a little more labor than buying the roots, but when grown from seed one gets a great variety of interesting and pretty colors. Soak seeds in warm water until they commence swelling, then sow in sandy loam and put in a hot-bed. When the second leaf appears, pot off and keep under glass until past danger of frost. Pkt. (20 seeds) 10c; oz. (about 100 seeds) 45c.

Canna Roots. See page 96.



Asparagus Plumosa Nanus
6 mos. from seed



Calendula, Harris' Orange King

Coleus**Fancy Large Leaved**

2510—Extra Choice Mixture. Richly colored foliage plants for grouping on lawns, ribboning, edging, window or porch boxes, and pot plants for winter. Used for filling in fancy designs, and as they will stand shearing are useful for carpet bedding. They are of the most easy culture, growing readily from seed started indoors. Our mixture is of the best fancy, large-leaved sorts, producing many exceedingly interesting leaf-forms and colors. Pkt. 25c.

Candytuft

A very hardy, easily grown little annual that is a universal favorite for beds and masses. Successive sowings should be made during the summer, while the last sowing in the autumn will produce flowers early in the spring. One foot high. One packet will sow 15 feet.

2275—Giant Hyacinth Flowered or Improved Empress. The finest of all white varieties. The long, heavy spikes of large flowers resembling a white hyacinth. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

2272—Rose Cardinal. A brilliant rosy-red. This is one of the brightest and best colors for bedding. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

2270—Mixed Colors. A special mixture we make up of a number of separate colors assuring a well balanced assortment of colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 25c.

Castor Oil Bean (*Ricinus*)

2500—Harris' Tropical Mixture. For lawn decorations, center of flower beds, backgrounds or screens, there is no plant that is better than our special mixture of Castor Oil Bean. The plants grow 6 or 10 feet high, with broad tropical-like foliage in various shades of greens and dark reds. A clump or row of them is most attractive. They are so easy to grow that there is no excuse for one's not having success with them.

After the ground warms up, plants the seed in hills, putting 2 or 3 seeds to the hill. Allow about 3 feet between the hills. For early plants, start in the house in April. Pkt. (6 seeds) 10c; oz. (about 30 seeds) 30c.



Golden Wave Calliopsis

Calendula (*Pot Marigold*)

These pretty, low-growing flowers make a bright spot in the garden from mid-summer until snow covers them and are especially desirable as bright fall flowers. They are one of the easiest plants to raise from seed sown in the open ground. The plants should be thinned to a foot apart to get the largest and handsomest flowers. One packet will sow 8 feet of row.

2201—Orange King, Harris' Special. We maintain that this special strain of Orange King of our own growing is superior to any other Calendula. It is the largest deep orange and more full-double. Wonderful for autumn. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.20.

2202—Lemon Queen. A bright lemon yellow of largest size and very double. An especially fine yellow. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

2206—Meteor. Broad orange stripes on a cream white ground. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

2200—Mixed Colors. A mixture including all colors and shades of yellow and orange. This is an especially good mixture that we make up of named varieties. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

Calliopsis

2211—Golden Wave. An attractive and beautiful bright golden-yellow, daisy-like flower with maroon centers. It blooms all summer and makes a splendid flower for bouquets. There are few annuals that will grow more easily. One packet will sow 12 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

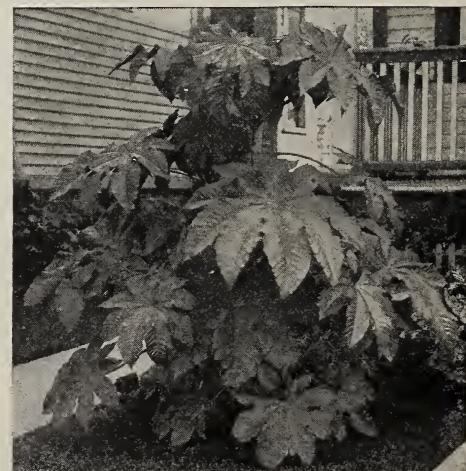
2210—Mixed Colors. This is a mixture of the different varieties of Calliopsis and is splendid to sow "any old place" as it grows so easily, makes a good showing all summer and a host of pretty flowers may always be cut. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 35c.

Clarkia

DOUBLE. There are few plants of a more pretty and graceful character than Clarkia. The long graceful stems are completely covered with beautiful double flowers in delicate, but very brilliant shades. They are very easily raised from seed and will do well in most any soil and in sun or shade. The plants are about 2 feet high. One packet will sow 15 feet of row.

2423—Queen Mary. A beautiful new Clarkia that should have a place in every garden. The flowers which are a lovely bright rose color look like small roses arranged along the stem. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

2420—Mixed Colors. A mixture of all the pretty shades imaginable. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Castor Oil Bean

CENTAUREA**Bachelor's Buttons (*C. Cyanus*)**

The new double Cornflowers or Bachelor's Buttons make most excellent and satisfactory flowers for both the bouquet and garden, blossoming profusely until now flies. The flowers are double, of good clear colors and with long graceful stems for cutting. Also the plant remains through the entire season as a well-shaped, clean, attractive plant in the garden. It is one of the easiest and best annuals to raise. One packet sows 8 feet of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz	\$	.25
325—Double Blue. Clear Cornflower blue.....		.08		.25
321—Double White. Pure white.....		.08		.25
322—Double Rose. Clear rose-pink.....		.08		.25
320—Double Mixed Colors. All colors mixed. Oz. 40c.....		.08		.15

Basket Flower (*C. Americana*)

2334—Lavender. A large-flowered Centaurea that is most easily grown and sure to bloom satisfactorily. The large and feathery flowers of delicate lavender are 4 to 5 inches across and fine for cutting. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Sweet Sultans (*C. Imperialis*)

A beautiful type of Centaurea exquisitely fringed and with a delicate fragrance. They require plenty of moisture and prefer a cool location.

2341—Giant White. A new white of much larger size than the white usually offered. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
2342—Favorite. A new large brilliant rose of unusual beauty. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.
2340—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Dusty Miller (*C. Gymnocarpa*)

2350—Plants with gracefully drooping white-leaved foliage, valuable for edging beds of Geraniums, Salvia, etc., or for hanging baskets, vases, rockeries, etc. Seed should be started indoors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CARNATIONS

Giant Marguerite. These pretty summer flowering Carnations are satisfactory garden favorites. For ease of culture, delicious fragrance and richness of color there is no variety to equal the Marguerite type. The seed should be started early in the house. These plants will flower throughout the summer and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house. The flowers are large, double, well fringed, delightfully fragrant and a great variety of colors. One packet will sow 10 feet of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz	\$	
2301—Giant Double White.....	.15		\$	1.25
2302—Giant Double Pure Yellow.....	.15			1.25
2303—Giant Double Bright Red.....	.15			1.25
2300—Giant Double Mixed Colors.....	.08			.50

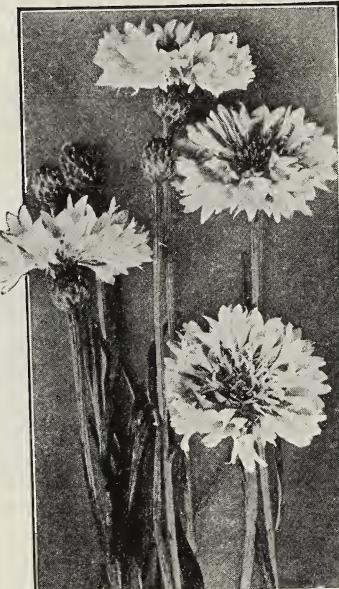
Carnation Plants. See page 100.



Giant Marguerite Carnation,
Pure Yellow



Crested Cockscomb, Empress



Double Blue Bachelor's Button

CINERARIA

2520—Star Cineraria (*C. Stellata*). A charming house plant easily raised from seed sown in June or July. During the next spring months the plant is covered with panicles of starry flowers in a great range of beautiful colors. The seed grows freely and after the seedlings are potted they should be carried on in a cold frame (facing north, if possible) until fall. One packet enough for 200 or more plants. Pkt. 15c.

COCKSCOMB (*Celosia*)

Showy and brilliantly colored free-blooming annuals, growing well from seed sown in the open ground in May. Excellent for making decorative beds or borders. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high. If Cockscombs are cut before they are too much opened and hung upside down to dry, they will make splendid "everlasting flowers." One packet sows 15 feet.

Crested Cockscomb (*C. Cristata*)

This is the variety of Celosia which is generally known as "Cockscomb." The plants are about 1 foot high and surmounted at the top by a large, ruffled, brilliantly colored, comblike head. Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz

2382—Empress. Mammoth combs of rich crimson with dark foliage.....		.08	\$.75
2383—Glasgow Prize. Colossal deep-red combs with green foliage.....		.08	.75
2380—Mixed Sorts. All types and colors of combs.....		.08	.60

Chinese Woolflower (*Celosia Childsi*)

A new interesting type of the feathered Cockscomb. The flowers are large heads resembling great bunches of some bright colored woolly material. Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz

2362—Pink.....		.10	\$.50
2363—Crimson.....		.10	.50
2364—Yellow. ....		.10	.50

Plumed Cockscomb (*C. Plumosa*)

2370—Thompson's Magnifica, Mixed Colors. A very handsome variety covered with long graceful plumes of most intense red or yellow. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most brilliant mass of color in any garden. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.



New Early Double Crested Cosmos, Pink

COSMOS

Early Flowering Giant Cosmos

An extra early large flowering Cosmos that produces immense flowers three inches across and commences to bloom in July from seed sown in the open ground in May.

There is no more useful flower for decorating the house or to form a screen in the garden.

Seed sown in May and the plants thinned to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart will soon form a dense hedge five feet high and covered from top to bottom with bright colored flowers and delicate feather-like foliage. One packet sows 15 feet of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	\$	.20
2451—White .....				.08
2452—Pink .....				.08
2453—Red .....				.08
2450—Mixed Colors. A special mixture made up of about equal proportions of the three colors.	.05			.20

New Early Double Crested Cosmos

A new and distinct type of large flowering Cosmos, the center being full double, giving a crested effect. These are very pretty Cosmos and nearly as early as the Early Flowering Giant. People have lately become very enthusiastic over Double Cosmos and our strain is the best to be had. As this is as yet a new variety one must expect a percentage of the plants to be late flowering.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	\$	.25
2461—White				\$2.00
2462—Pink .....				.25
2463—Red .....				.25
2460—Mixed Colors				2.00
				.20
				1.50

Mammoth Flowering Cosmos

The flowers of this improved variety are very large and of a charming range of colors, while the plants grow to six feet high. In order to insure flowers in this latitude they should be started inside in February.

2470—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year. One packet will sow 7 feet of row.

2600—Double Dahlias. Seed saved from the largest and finest of double dahlias. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

Dahlia Roots. See page 95.

CYCLAMEN

Persicum. This is one of the choicest of conservatory or house plants for winter blooming and, without a doubt, it is the universal favorite. There is no house plant that can be raised from seed that is as satisfactory as Cyclamen. It is unsurpassed for duration of bloom and variety and wealth of color.

In raising Cyclamen from seed it is preferable to make the sowing indoors in a box as early in the winter as possible, and it must be remembered that Cyclamen seed requires a very long time to germinate; sometimes as long as 2 months. As soon as 2 leaves develop put in small pots and keep them growing all summer, shifting into larger pots as necessary. Give plants partial shade during the summer. If grown on without check they should bloom freely in about 15 months from sowing. The best soil is fresh loam with one-fourth well rotted horse manure to which add a little clean sand. One packet contains 10 seeds.

	Pkt.
2491—Giant White. Mammoth blooms.....	\$.25
2492—Giant Salmon. Makes a wonderful plant.....	\$.25
2493—Giant Blood Red. Deep rich color.....	25
2490—Mixed Colors. A splendid strain of all colors mixed and has large flowers. Though the flowers are not as large as the Giants they are a little more free blooming	15

DIMORPHOTHECA

2730—New Hybrids. An extremely pretty daisy-like flower from South Africa and one of the best flower garden subjects of recent years. The bright orange to red flowers glitter in the sunshine making a brilliant display from midsummer until frost. They are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and should have a dry sunny position. One foot high. One packet sows 12 feet. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

A favorite old annual producing a brilliant display of color for a long season. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given light protection, they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring. One packet sows 12 feet of row.

2670—Double Japan Pink. Large, double, and of brilliant colors. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.

2681—Snowball. Large, pure white double fringed flowers which resemble white carnations. Pkt. 8c; oz. 40c.

2683—Lucifer. A brilliant geranium red. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

2682—Salmon King. Brilliant salmon-rose. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

2690—Double Chinese or Indian Pink. Double flowers in a wide range of bright colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

2900—Handsome double yellow and red flowers making a pretty show of color in the garden through the late summer and autumn. They have long stems and are excellent for cutting. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

2901—The Bride. A new variety. The double creamy-white of the flowers is a very unusual color for Gaillardia. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

For Hardy Gaillardia see page 89.

Ornamental Grasses

2931—Purple Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum Ruppelianum*). Long, slender, graceful, deep-green foliage with beautiful silvery plumes, exquisitely tinted with purple. A hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed, if sown inside in March. Three feet high. One packet sows 5 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

2932—Burbank's Rainbow Corn. A new ornamental corn with large, wide, variegated leaves, superbly striped with broad bands of crimson, yellow, rose, white, etc. The small, hardy seed can be planted early, so the plants present their rich tropical beauty for a long season. One packet sows 8 feet of row. Pkt. 10c.

Godetia

2950—Mixed Colors. Very attractive and brilliant garden annuals that bear an abundance of saucer-shaped flowers of satiny texture in many rich and various colors. The plant is of compact growth, about 1 foot high. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Didiscus or "Blue Lace Flower"

2746—Coeruleus. No other annual of recent introduction has attained such great popularity as the Blue Lace Flower. It was brought here from Australia, and though but recently introduced it is already extensively grown as a cut-flower. The lovely, lace-like, umbel-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, are a rare and most beautiful shade of clear coerulean blue, on good long, clean stems. The plants grow about 2 feet high, and are of the easiest culture. If seed is sown outdoors when danger of frost is over the plants should bloom continuously from July till October. It will also do well as a house plant in the winter. One packet sows 4 ft. of row. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Gaillardia, The Bride



Didiscus or Blue Lace Flower

Gourds

Cultivation similar to squash, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

2970—Harris' Special Mixture of Small Sorts. A specially made mixture of a large number of varieties having small sized ornamental fruits, which, when dry are interesting. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c.

2980—Harris' Special Mixture of Large Sorts. A specially made mixture containing a large number of kinds having large sized fruits which, when dry, are very interesting and many of them useful. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c.

California Poppy (*Eschscholtzia*)

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion, fairly glittering in the sunshine. Seed sown outdoors in May will bloom from July to November. One packet sows 12 feet of row.

For the last few years we have been searching our trial grounds for separate colors of *Eschscholtzia* that are really distinct and worthy, with the result that we have selected the following as the very best.

2787—The Rajah. A new and unusual sort. The large flowers are a deep, velvety, dark garnet-purple. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

2783—The Geisha. One of the newer varieties with attractively fluted petals. Rich, golden yellow inside and brilliant orange-red outside. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

2784—Golden West. Bright yellow with orange center. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c.

2786—Fireflame. A large new brilliant fiery-red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

2782—Rose Queen. A beautiful pink variety. The outside of the petals is a deep rose, while the inside is a lighter tint, the two producing an exquisite effect. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

2780—Harris' New Hybrids Mixed Colors. Our own mixture made up of the best quality and finest colors in good proportions. It is splendid for carpet bedding or ground covering throughout the hardy border. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c.

2790—Double Mixed Colors. A new race of *Eschscholtzia* called double that is really semi-double. This gives the flowers more substance and character. These are the best growing plants in our trials. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Bush Eschscholtzia

2775—*Hunnemannia fumariaefolia*. The plant grows as a bush 2 feet high and throughout a long season is covered with large yellow cup-shaped flowers. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



California Poppies, Mixed Colors



Gypsophila and Delphinium
Bella Donna

Gypsophila or Baby's Breath

2991—The annual "Baby Breath" is most attractive when used in vases with other flowers, adding a grace that many other flowers lack. There should be enough of it in every garden so that plenty may always be cut whenever other flowers are being gathered. A packet sown every three weeks will give a succession of bloom throughout the season.

The plants grow two to three feet high and are covered with pretty little flowers and very small fine leaves. It is easily raised and should have a place in every garden.

The variety we offer is "Elegans Alba Grandiflora" which is the tallest in growth and the most desirable. One packet sows 30 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.

Grevillea (Silk Oak)

3000—Robusta. A very beautiful and graceful decorative plant with fern-like foliage; excellent for table decoration; easily raised from seed; producing good sized plants in a short time; hardy in Florida and California, where it is popular as an ornamental tree. Pkt. 10c.

Heliotrope

Heliotrope is a great favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and long duration of bloom, flowering equally well as bedding plants in summer or as pot plants in the house in winter.

Easily raised from seed sown in the house or greenhouse in March and the plants set in the open ground after danger of frost is past.

One packet should produce about 200 plants when started in boxes.

3131—Queen Helen. A magnificent early, free-flowering variety of dwarf compact habit with large heads of light blue, having a decided fragrance. This is a distinct improvement over any other Heliotrope we have ever grown from seed. Pkt. 25c.

3132—Queen Margaret. The same marvellous type as Queen Helen except that it is dark blue. Pkt. 25c.

3130—Lemoine Giant, Mixed Colors. A robust tall grower with medium sized heads and long stems. The best for cutting. Mostly shades of blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Jerusalem Cherry (*Solanum Capsicastrum*)

5170—This very popular pot plant for winter decoration is easily grown from seed started inside in early spring and transplanted outdoors in May. They will be attractive in the garden throughout the summer and in the fall, before frost, they may be potted up and brought into the house where they will soon cover themselves with pretty round scarlet berries. One packet will produce about 150 plants. Pkt. 15c.

Kochia or Summer Cypress

3190—Trichophylla. An ornamental plant that forms round bushes 2 to 3 feet high with feathery light green leaves, changing in the fall to bright crimson. Makes a splendid cypress-like hedge of lively green and perfect symmetry. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. Thin the plants to 2 feet apart. One packet sows 15 feet. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

Lantana

3210—One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, constantly in bloom. Verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium)

Few people realize how easy it is to raise these beautiful Larkspurs and how very attractive they are in the garden and as cut flowers.

The tall Stock-flowered varieties grow three to four feet high with spikes of large double flowers over a foot long in many shades of color.

A row of these graceful plants with their many colored flowers is a pleasing sight, and the plants, being quite hardy, will continue to flower until snow flies.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants thinned to 6 inches apart. One packet will sow 15 feet of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
3246—Dark Blue. A rich, double, dark violet blue.....	\$.10	\$.30
3243—Rose. A delicate rose-pink.....	.10	.30
3241—White. Heavy spikes of pure white.....	.10	.35
3244—Rosy Scarlet. A bright clear scarlet shade that is very fine. This is one of the new colors that is making Larkspur so popular.....	.12	.45
3245—Sky Blue. A clear light-violet blue of large size. A very attractive shade .....	.10	.35
3247—Exquisite. A clear "Newport Pink." A delicate soft pink and the newest color in Larkspur.....	.15	.50
3240—Mixed Colors. A well-proportioned mixture of all different colors.	Oz. 80c	.08 .25

C320—A collection of 1 pkt. each of the above 6 colors of Larkspur 55c.

Lobelia

3300—Crystal Palace Compacta. A very compact growing variety covered with a mass of pretty dark blue flowers. Especially desirable for carpet bedding and edging or pot culture. Grows about 4 to 5 inches high. One packet sows 15 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3292—Sapphire. The best trailing variety and much used for hanging baskets, vases, etc. The long graceful sprays of foliage often 2 feet long, are thickly set with pretty flowers of a deep sapphire blue with a white eye. If seed is sown in March the plants will flower from June until frost. One packet sows about 8 feet. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Lupins (*Lupinus*)

3310—Mixed Colors. The annual Lupins, with their long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped blooms in various colors, make a gorgeous display in large beds or borders. Plants from seed planted indoors have much larger spikes than from seed sown outdoors. One packet will sow 10 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c.



A Vase of Larkspur,
Mixed Colors.

Marigolds

Marigolds are among our most satisfactory and easily grown annual flowers. They are indispensable to the old-fashioned garden. Seed sown outdoors in May will continue to make a bright display of color from August until a hard freeze.

The African varieties grow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall while the French grow only 1 foot high and have smaller flowers. The African are well suited for cutting and the French are better adapted for bedding purposes and edging. They all prefer light soil and full exposure to the sun. One packet will sow 12 feet.

3401—Lemon Queen. A fine variety of soft lemon yellow color. The largest and best yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

3402—Orange Prince. A mammoth showy variety with intense golden orange flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

3400—Mixed Colors. A mixture of the large flowered double sorts. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.



African Marigold, Orange Prince

Dwarf French Marigolds

3410—Double Mixed Colors. Covered from the ground to the top with pretty colored double flowers ranging in color from rich yellow to brown. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

NICOTIANA

(Sweet Scented Tobacco)

3670—Sanderae Hybrids. This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost. These new hybrids of Nicotiana Sanderae have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER. Simply state the number, quantity and price. You will notice special columns for your Flower Seed order on the back of our order sheets.



Nigella, Miss Jekyll

Mallow (*Lavatera*)

3280—The annual Mallow or Lavatera is a charming plant, growing 3 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright colored pink saucer-shaped flowers. A packet sows 15 feet of row. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks

3380—Mixed Colors. An old-fashioned flower that is always popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer. Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to 1 foot apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences. 2 feet high. One packet will sow 8 feet. Pkt. 8c; oz. 25c.

Mignonette

The well-known fragrant flower which should be in every garden. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession of bloom from early summer until frost. One packet will sow 18 feet of row.

3432—Bismark. Not only are the spikes long and heavy and the florets larger than those of any other variety, but the color is a brighter red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

3434—Goliath. Immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, producing pleasing effects. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

3430—Mixed. A mixture of many varieties, including white, and red shades, all with large spikes of flowers. This is a mixture we make up ourselves from separate colors, thereby assuring you a first class mixture. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

3429—Common Sweet. This is the variety so generally grown for its fragrance. The flower spikes are not so large as the other sorts, but the plant grows taller and the spikes are long. It will also withstand the hot, dry summers better than the other varieties. To scent the garden with the delightful fragrance of Mignonette or to attract bees, sow Sweet Mignonette. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.

Morning Glories—See "Climbers," page 85

Nigella

(Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-a-Bush)

3681—Miss Jekyll. Very pretty annual, growing 1 foot high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double light blue flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. One packet sows 12 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Mignonette Goliath
(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)



Harris' Finest Mixture
of Tall Nasturtiums

Harris' American NASTURTIUMS

There are no flowers more easily raised than Nasturtiums. They are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. We have some new Nasturtiums this year that should prove of interest, and we consider we now have a selection of the very best Nasturtium grown. They are all American grown which means heavier and cleaner seed. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude. One packet will sow 5 feet of row and one ounce will sow 25 feet.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

Harris' Finest Tall Mixture

3500—For verandas, trellises, walls, fences, or trailing along the ground there is nothing so good as the Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums. They are so easy to raise and make such a thick growth in a short time that there is not a garden but that has use for them. Not only are they good as a decorative vine but the flowers are fine to pick for bouquets. Our mixture is especially made up by us from named varieties of the finest Lobb's Tall Nasturtiums, all having large flowers of good colors. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; Ib. \$1.25.

Madam Gunther's Hybrids

3502—A splendid mixture of bright colors and large flowers. Most of the flowers are striped or blotched on various shades of red, yellow and orange. This mixture is a little more free flowering than our Finest Tall Mixture, but the vines do not grow quite as tall, being intermediate between the Tall and Dwarf sorts. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Variegated-Leaved Mixture

3503—A very effective and ornamental mixture of those varieties having the foliage prettily marked with cream and white. This makes the plants quite ornamental both before and after blooms appear. The flowers are large and in a great variety of colors. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Ivy Leaved Mixture

3504—A new variety that is both attractive and unique. The dark, deep-green leaves are beautifully notched and shaded like those of the English Ivy. The large, well formed flowers are in a good range of colors. This is a splendid sort for window boxes, etc. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Fringed Variety Mixture

3505—A new type of Nasturtiums in which the petals of all the flowers have fringed edges, giving them a novel appearance. Our mixture includes a large range of colors. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

DWARF OR BEDDING NASTURTIUMS

Harris' Finest Dwarf Mixture

3600—If Nasturtiums are wanted for planting in a bed in the garden, or for using as an edging or border, then the Dwarf varieties should be used. They grow only about one foot high and are beautiful planted in a row along the edge of garden or lawn. Besides there are innumerable flowers to cut for bouquets.

Harris' Finest Mixture is an especially fine mixture, being one that we make up from named varieties. It is all good fresh seed of the best sorts and entirely different from the "Mixed Nasturtiums" usually offered and which we could buy much cheaper. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Dark Foliage Variety Mixture

3602—This is an excellent mixture of the best varieties that have the dark green leaves. The contrast of the bright flowers with the dark foliage is very handsome indeed. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

Light Leaved Variety Mixture

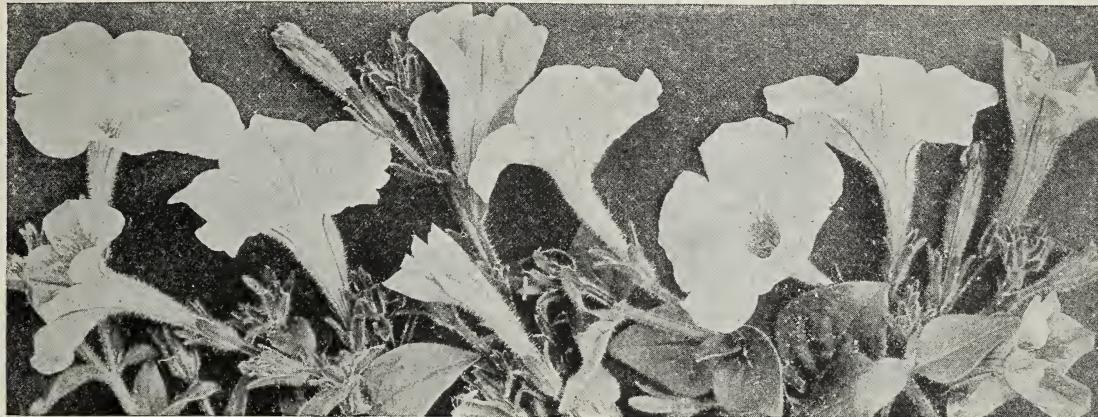
3605—A splendid mixture of the best varieties that have light green colored leaves. Many prefer the bright, light colored leaves. With this mixture and the one with dark green leaves there is an opportunity for a "ribbon border" which is very effective. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

NASTURTIUMS—Continued**Ivy Leaved Mixture**

3603—A unique mixture of new varieties having the dark green notched leaves resembling those of the English Ivy. These are very interesting and pretty. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Queen of Tom Thumb Mixture

3601—A miniature variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very fine for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.



New Balcony Petunias, White

PETUNIAS

There are few flowers that give such a constant display of bright colors as the Petunia. They start to flower early in the summer and are constantly in bloom until fall. The improved large-flowering kinds are really beautiful flowers and are well worth the little extra trouble to raise.

The small flowered bedding petunias may be sown in the open ground in May. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than necessary. The best way is to press the seed into the soil without covering at all. Thin the plants to 8 inches apart.

To raise the large flowering sorts whether single or double, sow the seed in a box in very fine soil. The half inch on top should be put through a fine sieve. Sow the seed on surface and sprinkle lightly. Do not cover the seed. Sprinkle lightly every day. One packet sows 10 ft. of row.

Harris' Perfection Double Petunia

3800—It is not difficult to raise good double Petunias from seed, as the seed we offer produces from 85 to 95 per cent good double flowers when well grown.

The flowers are delicate and of attractive coloring with remarkably beautiful lines and markings on every petal.

When transplanting the Double Petunia seedlings we find that the smaller and stubby little plants are almost always the best double while the largest and most rapidly growing plants are more liable to be semi-double to single. The small plants, however, will grow to be just as large and of better form.

These beautiful flowers are well worth the extra pains required to raise them. Pkt. 50c; 200 seeds 85c; 500 seeds \$1.75; 1000 seeds \$3.00.

Ruffled Giants or Giants of California

3801—These immense flowers are beautifully ruffled and fluted and in a wonderful variety of most attractive and beautiful colors. These are truly the most gorgeous of the Single Petunias, measuring 5 inches across and of a deep velvety appearance. Our strain is the very best we can produce and is the result of a great many years of painstaking work by a leading Petunia expert. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 65c; 500 seeds \$1.10; 1000 seeds \$2.00.

Fringed Hybrids

3803—Very charming single flowers with fringed and ruffled edges like the "Ruffled Giants," but are not as large. These are beautiful Petunias for beds and borders, as they produce a greater profusion of bloom than the Giants, and the coloring is just as remarkable. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds 65c; 1000 seeds \$1.00.

Single Bedding Petunias

The plants are literally covered with bright colored flowers all summer and make a brilliant display in beds or borders. The seed may be sown in the open ground or in boxes or pots. One packet will sow 10 feet of row.

3804—Special Mixture. Composed of the best named varieties of this class with handsome flowers of really fine colors, far superior to ordinary "Mixed Colors." This is a fine mixture of our own. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

3823—Rosy Morn. The flowers are of a most pleasing shade of light carmine pink, free from any objectionable purple shade. This is the popular pink bedding Petunia so much used in porch boxes and borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

3824—Rose of Heaven. A new Petunia much like the Rosy Morn but a little more dwarf and of a little clearer color. A beautiful little plant for edging or porch boxes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

3821—Snowball. Pure white flowers of compact, bushy plants, only a foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

3820—Single Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 95c.

New Balcony Petunias

A new type especially desirable for window boxes, vases, hanging baskets, etc. The plants are larger than the bedding type and tend to be of a semi-trailing habit, making them especially desirable for porch boxes, etc. The large clear colored flowers are borne in unusual profusion.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
3841—White	.10	.45
3845—Blue	.20	1.00
3843—Rose	.10	.45
3846—Crimson	.10	.45

For New Varieties of Ruffled Petunias, see page 63

PANSIES

There is no flower so universally known and loved as the Pansy. It has so much individuality and character and still such a marvelous variety of colors that it is forever a source of wonder and interest. Although it has innumerable uses and can adapt itself to almost any condition, it is remarkably responsive to good treatment. We are taking a great deal of pains with our pansy seed with the result that it is constantly improving in quality. We are doing our best to give you the very finest Pansies possible for the price.

Seed sown in the open ground will produce flowering plants in August and September and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring.

Seed sown in the open ground in August and September will winter over with a little protection and give blooming plants as soon as the snow goes away. In fact they often bloom under the snow.

Seed sown in the house in February or March and transplanted later will produce fine flowers all summer and fall and do fairly well the second year.

If the Pansy has a cool shady situation and plenty of moisture, it will bloom vigorously all season. Although a biennial, fresh plants should be started each year. *For Pansy Plants see page 98.*

"Harris' Best" Pansy Mixture

3704—As the name implies, this is a mixture of the **Best** Pansies we can possibly obtain. In fact, we have managed to secure an even better strain of pansies than we had last year. We feel safe in saying that these are unsurpassed at any price. The handsome flowers are the largest, producing many with ruffled and fluted petals. The colors are rich and bright with many solid colors of a deep velvety texture. The large flowers often measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and have long stiff stems when well grown. **Pkt. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.50.**

Harris' Special Pansy Mixture

3700—This is our own mixture especially designed for showy beds. We very carefully make up this mixture from different colors of the finest pansies, many of them being the expensive large ruffled kinds. The mixture is sure to produce a bright and showy display of fine quality velvety blooms.

The seed is sold at a very moderate price and we do not think as good a mixture can be bought elsewhere for so low a cost. It is not a cheap mixture by any means, but a really fine one sold at a much lower price than is usually charged for one so good. **Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.**

Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled Pansies

3702—These pansies are very large and the petals are frilled and ruffled to a greater extent than other kinds. The colors are excellent and the plants of great vigor, holding the immense flowers well up on long strong stems. The petals are often so large and fluted that the flowers appear to be double. **Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.**

Harris' Trimardeau Mixture

3701—We make this high grade Pansy Mixture by using proportionate quantities of choicest colors of the large flowering Trimardeau pansies. This assures you of a mixture that is well balanced as to color and one that has large flowers and seed of good vitality. For really good Pansies at a low price, this mixture cannot be beaten. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.**

Good Mixed Colors

3710—A good low priced mixture of nice pansies in a great variety of colors. **Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.**

Orchid Flowered Pansies

3707—A very unique and beautiful class of pansies, distinguished particularly for their delicate and beautiful coloring and peculiar form. The flowers are of medium size and of distinct shape, the two upper petals which are elongated and stand upright, are beautifully veined with darker shades on light ground colors. All lovers of pansies should try these. **Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85c.**

Giant Frilled Mahogany

3736—A new pansy of unusual beauty. The large flowers are a dark brownish-red, with a deep velvety texture. The edges are ruffed and fluted so intensifying the color. **Pkt. 25c.**

Giant Frilled Purple

3737—A new giant pansy with ruffed edges and remarkable color. The flowers with their thick dark purple petals resemble a piece of fine textured velvet. **Pkt. 25c.**



A specimen flower of Harris' Best Pansies

Golden Yellow (Trimardeau)

3732—This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy of large size. Splendid for making a yellow bed or border. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.**

Snowflake (Trimardeau)

3731—A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size best form. Fine to use along a drive way or to edge a flower bed. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.**

Flowers for the Wild Garden

We have very carefully made two mixtures of annual flower seeds that are especially adapted for sowing broadcast in the fence corner, hedge row, or any unsightly place. These mixtures include a great variety of first-class flowers, blooming continuously throughout the season.

8387—Dwarf Growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

8392—Tall Growing. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.**

"The aster seed that I got from you last year produced wonderful flowers. I did not measure them, but some were as large as chrysanthemums. The florist to whom I sold them asked where I got the seed and I told him. He said that he had never seen such nice ones."—Miss Nellie Batchelor, Phillipsburg, Pa.

Phlox Drummondi (Texan Pride)

The annual Phlox make a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. They are very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A sunny position is best. This mixture is of the improved "Grandiflora," or large flowering strain, which produces much larger flowers than the old kind. One packet will sow 8 feet of row.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

3861—White. \$.08 3863—Red. \$.08 .45

3862—Yellow. .08 .45 3864—Chamois-Rose. .08 .45

3860—**Mixed Colors.** A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of Phlox is a beautiful sight. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. 80c.

Primrose

Primroses are one of the most important flowers for indoor growing. We have an exceptionally good mixture of each the most satisfactory varieties, all easily grown from seed if carefully sown. To insure more even germination it is well to soak the seeds 24 hours in water before sowing.

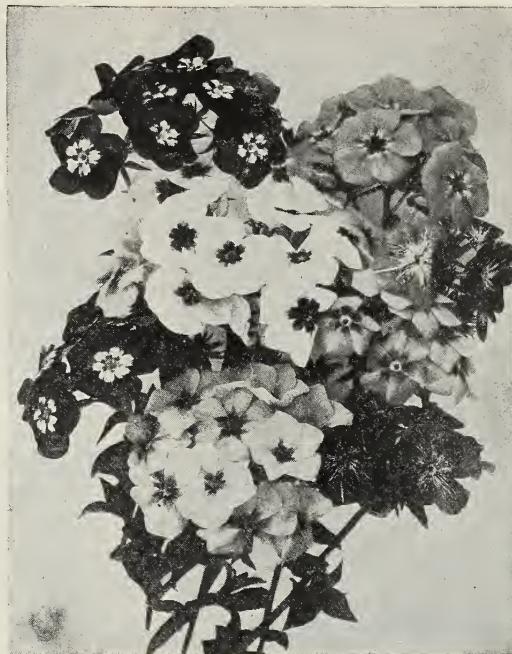
4020—**Primula Veris Eliator (Polyanthus or Oxlip).** Splendid Mixture. This is the superb Polyanthus or Hardy Primrose for outdoor growing. Also good for pot culture. Easily raised from seed. Pkt. 35c.

4030—**Primula Obconica Grandiflora. Mixed Colors.** The Obconica Primroses are large flowering and the most free-blooming, making splendid pot plants that are literally perpetual blooming. Seed sown early in spring will make fine plants for early winter. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 35c.

4050—**Primula Sinensis Fimbriata. (Friaged Chinese Primrose.)** Splendid Mixture. For greenhouse culture this is the old standby, easily grown from seed and requiring but 7 months from date of sowing to bloom. Sow in March. Pkt. 50c.

Our aim is to make all of our customers realize that our seeds are the very best, while our descriptions are only meant to be a real help to you in selecting varieties.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the honesty of your descriptions in your catalogue. As I have told many of my friends, when recommending your products, your seeds and plants often exceed and never fall below your descriptions."—Clara M. Currier, Andover, N. H.



Phlox Drummondi
(Photograph $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size)

Poppies

It is impossible to imagine a more beautiful sight than a bed of Poppies. There is in them a simple grace and brilliancy of color found in few other flowers. There are no flowers of more truly delicate colorings than the Shirley Poppies, yet there are few flowers so easy to grow. They seem to be adapted to any place around the yard. They may be sown in a row in the garden or sown in clusters or in individual beds. They are also beautiful when sown broadcast in out of the way and uncultivated places, or scattered along the fence rows which they transform into beauty spots.

If the stems of poppies are put in water the instant they are picked the flowers will last well when brought into the house. One packet will sow 25 feet. Price of any of the following: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

3900—**Shirley Poppies, Harris' Eldorado Strain.** A new strain of Shirley Poppies that is especially fine. The flowers are ruffled and most of them semi-double and in the most dainty shades of pink, salmon, and rose. These delicate colors on graceful stems make a wonderfully pretty vase bouquet. **Mixed Colors.**

3915—**American Flag.** Large double flowers with curved fringed petals and borne on long stems. The color is a pure white at the base and shades to a bright scarlet above. One of the prettiest of the large double poppies.

3903—**Double Carnation-Flowered.** Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors on vigorous plants 2 feet tall.

3902—**Double Peony-Flowered.** Immense double peony-like flowers in many beautiful colors on good robust plants 2 feet high.

3922—**Peony-Flowered, Shrimp Pink.** A large, double, clear, soft pink. This is the finest of the large-flowering poppies. It looks like a beautiful pink peony.

3921—**Flanders or Tulip Poppy.** The scarlet poppy of the Flanders fields so rapidly coming into popularity since the late war.



Shirley Poppies

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm sunny place in the garden. Does the best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with bright-colored flowers all summer. Very effective when planted in the cracks of a flagstone garden path. One packet will sow 20 feet of row.

3870—**Double Rose Flowered.** The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3880—**Single Mixed Colors.** The largest and most brilliant single varieties. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 70c.



New Blue Salvia

SCHIZANTHUS (*Butterfly or Fringe Flower*)

One of our fine annuals that should be better known. It is so well adapted for a border to beds of taller flowers, as well as for pot culture in the house or conservatory. The plants are compact, of branched growth, 2 feet high and covered with exquisite butterfly-like flowers in a wonderful range of color.

Seed sown in the open ground in spring will make blooming plants in a few weeks and by successive sowings a continuous display may be had all season. Seed sown in the autumn will make excellent house plants for the winter. One packet will sow 12 feet of row.

4640—Large-Flowered Hybrids. A splendid mixture of colors that will brighten the garden for a long time. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

The charming Salpiglossis is at last beginning to receive the popularity it deserves. There is no annual that equals this for rare grace and beauty. Its graceful shape and velvety texture combined with its brilliancy of color make a flower of exquisite beauty.

The flowers are about three inches across and are shaped much like Morning Glories or Petunias, and are gracefully carried on slender plants about three feet high. They make marvelous cut flowers.

Salpiglossis is not so difficult to raise as people generally suppose. Seed sown in the open ground in May will flower in July and continue until frost. The difficulty in raising it is that the seed is very small and the little plants slow to grow. After the seed has sprouted, the little plants remain very small and tiny for a long time before commencing to shoot up tall and one is quite liable to become discouraged and cultivate the tiny plants out by mistake. One packet is sufficient to sow 10 feet of row.

4506—Purple and Gold. A rich, velvety purple with bright golden yellow veining. Pkt. 10c.

4508—Crimson. A deep, dark red with the beautiful texture of rich velvet. Pkt. 10c.

4505—Chamois. A lively and attractive shade of yellow handsomely veined. Pkt. 10c.

4500—Mixed Colors. A well balanced mixture of all colors as well as those named above. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

SCABIOSA (*Morning Bride*)

The Improved Large Flowering Scabiosa is a most satisfactory flower for late fall bouquets. The large double flowers are almost round and are produced on long stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Seed sown in the open ground in May will commence to bloom in August, and persists until the snow flies. They keep well in water when cut. One packet will sow 6 feet of row.

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
4654—Azure Fairy	.... \$ .08	\$.30
4653—Rose	..... .08	.30
4650—Mixed Colors.	A choice mixture we make up of equal proportions of the above colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.	
4659—Fire King	..... \$ .08	\$.30
4651—Snowball	..... .08	.30

SALVIA (*Scarlet Sage*)

For brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom there is no flower that can compare with Salvia. For this reason it is a universal favorite as a decorative plant. It is a plant that lends itself to such a variety of positions such as along the side of a house, around the foundation of a porch, as a border along the driveway or flower bed, or clustered in a border, or in a bed by itself.

The plants have a neat and clean appearance and are completely covered with the spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers from mid-summer until frost. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or hotbed and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over. One packet sows 8 feet of row.

4600—Bonfire. This is our own new and improved special strain of New England grown Salvia that is far superior to any other stocks we have ever had. It grows evenly as to height and is the earliest to bloom, every plant coming into bloom at the same time. The spikes are long and closely set with flowers of large size and the plant is a veritable mass of bloom, 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$3.00.

4601—Splendens. Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on plants that grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.75.

4602—Dwarf Zurich. A dwarf growing early form, growing about 15 inches high. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

4604—America. A new variety similar to Bonfire but not quite as tall. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

New Blue Salvia

4603—Farinacea. To our mind, this is one of the best annuals of recent introduction, having so many favorable points to commend it.

The plant grows the same shape and size as the red Salvia, but with narrower leaves. Unlike the red, the plant and flowers are not injured by frost and will, therefore, stay nice and green after the more tender plants have been killed. Its character of growth is so regular and clean that it makes an attractive plant no matter where grown. Start indoors, the same as other varieties.

The flowers, resembling those of the perennial Salvia, are small, light, clear-blue, florets irregularly distributed along a tall graceful stem that is fine for cutting. In the late fall, a few sprays of Blue Salvia put in with Calendula make a wonderfully attractive vase. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$2.00.

Plants of Salvia. See page 98.

Salvia Plants

For good strong, well-rooted plants of Salvia Bonfire, see page 98.

We guarantee them to arrive in good condition.

"Salvia seed purchased of you was the best I ever sowed." John Jeannin, Jr., West End Lake, N. Y.



Salpiglossis, Mixed Colors

Sunflowers

6195—Harris' New Double Sunflower. This is a real double Sunflower and one that makes a very attractive background. The flowers are large, being 8 to 10 inches in diameter, while the plants grow 6 to 8 feet tall. There are a large number of flowers to a plant and they continue to bloom throughout a long season. A packet sows 5 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c.

6190—New Miniature Sunflowers. These small single flowers are borne in great profusion on plants 4 to 5 feet high, are very attractive and ornamental. The flowers are 3 inches across and of bright yellow shades. One packet sows 10 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

Snow-on-the-Mountain (*Euphorbia Variegata*)

5192—A very ornamental and remarkably distinct plant. Its bright green foliage broadly margined with white makes an extremely showy border plant and presents the appearance of being continually in bloom. The neat upright plants rapidly grow about 3 feet high. For some unknown reason this pleasing border plant has been neglected, yet we know of no annual that will make a more satisfactory border or edging about 3 feet high. It grows well in most any position from seed sown in the open ground. One packet sows 10 feet of row. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*)

During the last few years Snapdragons have been so improved that they are now one of our very finest flowers. Whether wanted for the garden or cut flowers, we know of few flowers so desirable. The long spikes of handsome, odd-shaped flowers make a most graceful and attractive bouquet or garden plant.

No other flower has the beautiful colorings of the Snapdragon, ranging through pure white, pink, orange, chamois, old rose, scarlet, maroon, and purple and in combinations without limit.

If the seed is sown in the house in March and the plants set out in May, they flower in June and July and continue until late in the fall. Seed sown in the open ground early in the spring will produce plants that flower in August. If given protection, the plants will often survive and flower in the spring and early summer. One packet will sow 12 feet of row.

New Giant Flowered Snapdragons

This is a new and distinct class of Snapdragons that far surpasses any previous introductions. The flowers are very much larger than those of the other sorts, while the spikes are larger and heavier. They are truly extraordinary Snapdragons.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
5002— <i>Gotelind</i> . A remarkable shade of orange that seems to be hard to find in flowers. See illustration on cover.....	.10	.30
5004— <i>Purple King</i> . A dark velvety maroon or French purple. These are exceedingly large and rich looking.....	.10	.30
5006— <i>Maralda</i> . A handsome clear, soft rosypink of fine size and form. See cover illustration.....	.15	.35
5007— <i>Snowflake</i> . Mammoth pure white.....	.15	.35
5001— <i>Cerberus</i> . A charming carmine-red with a white throat. Very large and unusually velvety and rich.....	.10	.30
5008— <i>Copper King</i> . A handsome coppery-orange much like Gotelind only a little deeper.....	.20	.40
5010— <i>Ruby</i> . A deep rosypink that is quite a bit deeper than Maralda..	.15	.35
5011— <i>Sunshine</i> . A large pure golden yellow.....	.15	.35
5012— <i>Peach Blossom</i> . A delicate clear pink. A very dainty and pretty color .....	.15	.35
5000— <i>Mixed Colors</i> . A splendid mixture of the above choice colors.....	.08	.20

Improved Large Flowering Tall Snapdragons

Next in magnificence to the New Giant Snapdragons are the Improved Large Flowering variety. Although the flowers are not quite so large, they are far larger than those of the ordinary sorts and the colors are truly wonderful. After trying out from year to year, the innumerable varieties of Snapdragons we have decided on those varieties listed below as being the finest.

Price: Any of the following colors: Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

5040—*Harmony*. A peculiar color to describe yet one of the prettiest. A terra-cotta orange shaded with rose.

5031—*Queen Victoria*. Pure white.

5034—*Firefly*. Scarlet with yellow throat. Very showy.

5035—*Golden King*. Clear bright yellow.

5032—*Venus*. A dainty bright pink with white throat. Closely resembles the popular Silver Pink.

5036—*Cresica*. Brilliant scarlet. Very attractive.

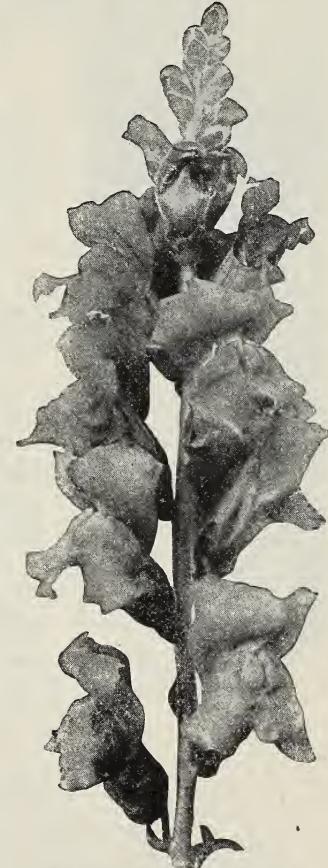
5030—*Mixed Colors*. A well proportioned mixture of all the above colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

C500—SPECIAL COLLECTION OF TALL SNAPDRAGONS, 45c.

A collection of one regular packet each of the above six Tall Varieties of our Improved Large Flowering Snapdragons for only 45c.

Half-Dwarf Snapdragons

5100—*Mixed Colors*. For the flower bed or border there is no finer class of Snapdragons than the Half-Dwarf. The flowers are, as a rule, a little larger than the Tall sorts and the spikes as heavy, but the plant grows more bushy, and is covered throughout a longer season with medium length flowering spikes in all the wonderful colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



New Giant Snapdragon Ruby

Snapdragon Plants

For good, sturdy plants of Snapdragons and other bedding plants, see page 98.



Early-Flowering
Sweet-Peas
Glitters

7010—Glitters. A unique and outstanding color. Far ahead of all other orange-colored Sweet Peas. It glitters and scintillates with a fire-like sheen radiating over the flowers. Magnificent by day; its color under artificial light is even more beautiful. The enormous flowers are of substantial texture and hold up well after cutting.

7026—Early Aviator. A dazzling crimson-scarlet of unusual brilliancy.

C 700—SPECIAL COLLECTION. One packet each of the 13 varieties named above, except Chevalier, for \$1.35.

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are too well known and too well liked to need any introduction. Without a doubt their intrinsic beauty, their great variety of colors, and their wonderful possibilities make them the most loved and interesting of flowers. For decoration in the garden or for bouquets in the house Sweet Peas cannot be surpassed. They are easy to grow, responsive to good treatment. No garden is too small for a row of Sweet Peas.

To get good Sweet Peas the seed should be sown as early as possible in a rich, mellow soil. If the soil is not very rich manure or fertilizer should be spaded in thoroughly and deeply. Make a trench 3 inches deep, sow the seed in the bottom and cover only one inch deep at first. As the plants grow gradually cultivate more soil in around the plants. While the plants are still very small put up a trellis so they can start climbing. During dry weather water thoroughly once a week and keep the seed pods picked off.

One ounce of seed will sow 20-25 feet of row, the seeds dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. One packet contains 30 to 40 seeds.

Early Flowering Varieties

A comparatively new class of Sweet Peas that is rapidly coming into favor. The flowers are large and of the same beautifully waved or frilled form as the Spencers. When planted out of doors at the same time as the Spencers, they bloom a month earlier and continue well into the season of the later flowering varieties. A combination of the two sorts gives an extremely long season of bloom. These are also the varieties used for winter flowering indoors.

PRICE of any of the Early Flowering Varieties: Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75 (except where noted).

White

7001—Early Snowflake. The very finest white sweet pea known. Flowers are very large and produce three and four on a stem.

Cream and Pink

7005—Early Hercules. A very pretty shade of soft rose-pink. Large flowers freely produced.

7008—Meadow Lark. Mammoth flowers of deep, rich cream and elegantly waved.

7013—Yarrawa. The color is deep pink on cream ground. The effect is a very pleasing soft pink. The flowers are often 2 in. across and of beautiful form.

Rose

7029—Chevalier (New). A wonderful true bright-rose that holds its magnificent color even during dry weather. The waved flowers are of the largest size and profusely borne on long stems. **PRICE:** Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.25.

7022—Early Columbia. An exceedingly bright and showy salmon-rose with white wings. Large flowers on very vigorous vines.

7024—Zvolanek's Rose. A rich rose of unusual beauty and extra early.

7027—Bright and Early. A new rose and white that is especially early, an attractive and brilliant color.

Lavender

7028—Early Heatherbell. A beautiful mauve-lavender exceptionally vigorous and very prolific. Long stems and large flowers.

7003—Early Songster. A new giant lavender just the color of Asta Ohn Spencer. Of large size and great beauty.

7023—Early Harmony. A new giant, clear lavender of perfect form and long stems.

Blue

7018—Blue Bird. A charming shade of light blue. More of a true self color than Wedgewood and holding its color well as the flower ages. A good grower.

Red Shades

Mixtures

7050—Harris' Special Early Flowering Mixture. This is a specially made mixture composed of some of all the colors named above and proportioned so that a perfect range of the best colors is assured. This is an exceptionally good mixture. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

7000—Early Flowering Mixture. A first class mixture made up of all first class and early flowering types in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 8c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

C 701—SPECIAL COLOR ASSORTMENT. One packet each of six leading colors listed above (Our Selection) for 60c.

SWEET PEAS (*Continued*)**Spencer Varieties**

The following varieties are the large waved or orchid-flowered Sweet Peas that have been the standard of beauty for the last few years. They come into bloom a little later than the Early Flowering varieties and are splendid to sow in conjunction with them. We are offering a number of new, very beautiful varieties this year, which makes this a list of the choicest Spencer Sweet Peas.

Price: Any of the following varieties. Pkt. 8c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

White

7501—Constance Hinton. A White Spencer of enormous size and fine Spencer form. The young flowers are slightly tinted pink, but soon turn to a pure white. This is the most vigorous growing white and the most profuse bloomer.

7514—King White. A mammoth glistening white of perfect form. Not as free a bloomer as Constance Hinton, but a purer white and larger flowered.

Pink Shades

7508—New Miriam Beaver. A lovely soft shell-pink suffused with salmon. Immense flowers freely borne on long stems.

7519—Hawkmk Pink. A fine clear, light pink. A vigorous grower and a large flower. One of the newer pinks.

Rose

7507—Mrs. Cuthbertson. A splendid bright, attractive flower. The standard is rose-pink and the wings white, flushed with light rose.

7502—Hercules. A mammoth bright rose-pink that is considered one of the very best.

Red Shades

7510—Tangerine. The finest of the bright orange colored Sweet Peas. Although the color is a bright orange, there is a delicacy about it that makes a very pleasing color.

7517—The President. A brilliant orange scarlet of largest size on long stems.

7523—Royal Scot. A new glowing orange scarlet, a little deeper than the President. It does not burn in the sun.

Lavender

7503—Margaret Madison. A clear azure-blue self of mammoth size on long stems. The robust vines are profuse bloomers.

7522—Mrs. Tom Jones. A new bright-delphinium blue that is considered the best light blue. Large flowers on vigorous vines.

7525—Dobbie's Orchid. A new delicate lavender of large size and fine form.



Hercules Spencer



Tangerine Spencer

Purple

7513—Royal Purple. Beautiful flowers of a rich, warm purple.

7524—Jack Cornwall V. C. A deep violet blue. A large flower and a rich color.

C 750—Special Collection of one packet each of the 14 above named varieties for 85c.

C 751—Special Color Assortment of one packet each of the above listed 6 separate colors (Our Selection) for 35c.

Mixed Colors

7550—Harris' Special Spencer Mixture. This is a mixture of many of the "Spencer" varieties described above, and are mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the very best colors. This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas as you are sure of good flowers and desirable colors. Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

7500—Spencer Mixture. Though this mixture is not especially made of only the above listed colors, it is a splendid mixture of all Spencer types and in a large assortment of colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

C 720—Prize Collection of the Newest and Best Sweet Peas. A collection of the 10 best varieties chosen from both the Early and Late-Flowering Spencers for 90c. (Our Selection.)

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

7700—Mixed Colors. For those who want some good mixed Sweet Peas, but do not wish to pay the necessarily high prices for the Extra Early and Spencer varieties we have an exceptionally fine mixture of the Grandiflora varieties. These are large handsome flowers and are just as pretty colors as the higher priced sorts. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

See description of Sapphire and The President Harding on page 61.



Stocks, Mammoth Flowering Beauty—Monte Carlo

VERBENAS

For an ideal bedder there is nothing better than Mammoth Verbenas. A graceful plant with handsome foliage and covered with large umbels of brilliant blooms in a great variety of colors, from self colors to striped.

Our Verbenas are the largest we can possibly obtain. There is a big difference between our Mammoth Verbenas and those usually sold.

Verbenas are particularly fine for beds, borders, mounds, window boxes, etc., or as an undergrowth to tall plants and will bloom continuously until frost.

For early spring blooms, sow under glass in February, for later flowers sow in March or April. Can also be sown in the open ground in May and they will bloom from the end of July on. One packet will sow 7 feet.

8003—Scarlet Lucifer. Fiery red, making an especially brilliant bedder. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c.

8001—White. Pure white flowers of magnificent size. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

8002—Pink Shades. A mixture of all the different shades and combinations of pink. Very dainty. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

8004—Blue Shades. A splendid mixture of the different shades of blue. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

8000—Mammoth Flowering Mixed. A well-balanced mixture of all the above colors and many other good ones. This strain produces large and handsome flowers. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

Moss Verbena

8010—Erinoides. A splendid variety with finely cut or moss-like foliage that spreads over the ground like a carpet, making a thick ground cover. The small, purplish, verbenalike flowers are borne in great profusion from July until freezing weather. It is highly desirable for rockeries, and is one of the best trailing plants for porch-boxes, lawn vases, etc. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS**Mammoth Flowering Beauty**

These are the early flowering Stocks used for fall blooming outside. There are a great many varieties and classes of Stocks, but after trying them all for outdoor blooming in our climate we find this particular strain of Mammoth Flowering Beauty the very best. The plants are large and the many branches completely covered with double flowers. You will enjoy raising this variety. They are the largest and most handsome of the Stocks, but to get satisfactory results the seed must be sown in the house in March. Seed sown in August and the plants placed in pots the last of October will give blooming plants during the winter. The branching plants grow 2 feet high and are covered with sprays of the sweet-scented double flowers. One packet sows 10 feet of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.
6004—Monte Carlo. Clear yellow	\$.15	\$.60
6002—Beauty of Nice. Flesh pink .....	.15	.60
6001—Mont Blanc. Pure white .....	.15	.60
6003—Old Rose. A beautiful rosy-salmon .....	.15	.60
6005—Blue. A good light blue .....	.15	.60
6000—Mixed Colors. A mixture of the above varieties .....	.10	.50

C600—SPECIAL COLLECTION. One packet each of the 5 above named varieties for 60c.

ANNUAL SWEET WILLIAM

6140—Mixed Colors. A new variety of Sweet William that will bloom profusely from seed sown outdoors in the spring. It is also hardy and continues to bloom the second year. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

WALLFLOWERS

A half hardy annual easily grown from seed started in a box in the house. The ordinary Wallflowers have not proven successful in our climate, but we are offering a strain of seed that is extra-early flowering and ranging in color from white to blood red.

8070—Paris Extra Early Mixed. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

Plants

For good vigorous, transplanted plants of Verbenas and Stocks see page 98. These are sent by mail, postage paid, and will reach you in good condition.



Mammoth Flowering Verbenas

ZINNIAS

(*Youth and Old Age*)

Recently Zinnias have been increasing in popularity at a marvellous rate. It was but a few years ago Zinnias were only thought of as one of the flowers in an "Old-Fashioned Garden," but now they are considered one of the most aristocratic annuals. We know of no other flower which has been so completely changed and improved in so short a time. The new Zinnias one sees today are nothing like those of a few years ago. We have what we believe to be the best selection of Zinnias obtainable from these new types.

There are three distinct classes. First, the **New Giant Dahlia-Flowered** with its magnificent flowers of enormous size and unusual colorings. As this is a new variety the flowers are yet somewhat variable as to color and type, but they should not be neglected on this account for there are no other Zinnias like them.

Another remarkable Zinnia is the **Harris' Double Giant**. This has flowers as large as the Dahlia-Flowered type but as the petals are more loosely arranged the flower looks less stiff and is more pleasing to many.

The third class is the **Large Flowering Double**. These are good Zinnias of large size in a variety of colors. They flower more profusely and have shorter, stockier plants than those of the other classes.

How To Grow Zinnias

We used to think that in order to get good Zinnias in our northern climate we had to start them indoors in gentle heat and transplant outdoors in June. We find, from our own experiences, that they are just as good, if not better, sown right out-doors as soon as danger of frost is past. We had especially good results this year by sowing in hills 2 feet apart, sowing about 3 seeds to a hill. After they were 2 or 3 inches high, we thinned them out to 1 plant to a hill. This is the best and easiest method we know of.



New Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

New Giant Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias

These Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias are a grand new giant-flowering strain of high quality. The plants are exceedingly vigorous, growing fully 3 feet high, while the flowers which are similar in shape to the double Decorative Dahlia will range from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. They are the largest Zinnias known.

8150—Mixed Colors. This is a mixture of every imaginable color of Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias and the most interesting to grow. Every few days one will find new colors and still larger flowers. Some of the enormous flowers are of unusual shades of salmon, cerise, old rose, raspberry-red, Persian orange, etc. You will get some wonderful exhibition flowers from a row of this mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$4.00.

8152—Oriole. One of the most beautiful of the Dahlia-Flowered class. It is an immense orange and gold, changing slightly as it ages, but at all times worthy of the beautiful bird for which it is named. Pkt. 35c.

8153—Exquisite. By far the most pleasing of the named varieties and truly exquisite. The color is a light rose with the center a deeper rose. Pkt. 35c.

8154—Old Rose. A real old rose shade of wonderful charm and beauty. Very large flowers and one of the best of the Dahlia-Flowered. Pkt. 35c.

8155—Crimson Monarch. Enormous flowers of the brightest crimson-scarlet. The best red in the Dahlia-Flowered class. Pkt. 35c.

Harris' Double Giant Zinnias

A wonderfully fine strain of Zinnias that we consider the most satisfactory Zinnia grown. The flowers are uniformly of mammoth size and type and true to color. The flower is not so heavy as the Dahlia-Flowered, the petals being more loosely placed. The small centers and long, loose petals give the flower a far more graceful appearance.

8125—Lemon Queen. The finest clear yellow Zinnia. The flowers are of immense size and a bright lemon-yellow color. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

8126—Orange King. A beautiful shade of orange; the same as the Orange King Calendula. The mammoth flowers are borne in great profusion and are remarkably uniform as to color and size. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

8100—Special Mixture. Here is a wonderful mixture of our own, made up from different colors of Giant Zinnias of our own growing. It contains flowers of the largest size and the brightest and most desirable colors. This is a mixture that far surpasses the usual Mixed Zinnias, both in color and quality. Only good fresh seed from this year's crop is used. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.00.

See our Autumn Color Mixture on page 63.

ZINNIAS—Continued



Large Flowering Double Zinnia. Yellow

Flowers for the Wild Garden

We have very carefully made two mixtures of annual flower seeds that are especially adapted for sowing broadcast in the fence corner, hedge row, or any unsightly place. These mixtures include a great variety of first class flowers, blooming continuously throughout the season.

8387—Dwarf Growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

8392—Tall Growing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

EVERLASTINGS

The class of flowers called "Everlastings" has been gaining a great deal of popularity during recent years. They are all "old-fashioned" flowers that were better known years ago than they are now. The flowers should be picked for drying before they are fully open.

As seed of all "Everlastings" is slow to germinate it is well to sow quite shallow and carefully.

C307—EVERLASTING COLLECTION of one packet each of the following 5 varieties for 35c.

Acroclinium

2000—Double Mixed Colors. Free-flowering "Everlasting" bearing pretty white and pink double flowers. One packet sows 8 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Helichrysum or Strawflowers

These annual Everlastings or "Strawflowers," are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring, and are covered with handsome, large, double flowers. Plants 3 feet high. One packet will sow 15 feet of row. Each color. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

3072—Red.

3074—Yellow.

3070—Mixed Colors.

3075—Salmon.

3073—Violet.

3071—White.

Rhodanthe

4200—Mixed Colors. A charming annual "everlasting" about 1 foot high. They flower early and continue for a long time. The pretty bell-shaped flowers are borne in sprays. The plant prefers a warm sheltered situation and rich soil. One packet will sow 5 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Statice Sinuata

6170—Mixed Colors. An everlasting flower deserving far greater popularity. It has large sprays of many colored flowers which will dry and make fine winter bouquets. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Xeranthemum

8080—This is one of the oldest and prettiest of the "Everlasting" flowers. It is the one often called "Immortelle." It grows 1 ft. high from seed sown in the open ground and bears an abundance of bright rose, purple and white flowers. One packet will sow 10 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Large Flowering Double Zinnias

This strain of Zinnias is the best we can produce and is second only to our own Double Giants. They are grown for us by a very reliable and careful grower of Zinnias. The flowers are large and double and true to color. One packet sows 5 feet of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
8201—White	.10	.50
8203—Orange	.10	.50
8205—Yellow	.10	.50
8208—Apricot	.10	.50
8202—Shrimp Pink	.10	.50
8204—Scarlet	.10	.50
8207—Rose	.10	.50
8200—Harris' Variety Mixture.	An excellent well balanced mixture of all the above colors. This is not an ordinary mixture of Zinnias, but one we carefully make up of separate colors.	
	Oz. \$1.00.....	.08 .35

Red Riding-Hood Zinnias

8283—A very pretty dwarf Zinnia only a foot high and covered all over with little round bright scarlet flowers about an inch across and very double. A most effective plant for borders. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Curled and Crested Zinnias

8290—Very handsome flowers with the petals crimped and twisted, giving a rather soft and fluffy effect. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Pink Sunrise Zinnia

The Best Pink Zinnia for Bedding

8256—A double flowering variety of exceptional merit for decorative bedding and borders. The medium sized plants (15 in. to 18 in. high) are completely covered with fair sized double flowers of a most attractive shade of salmon. This is the best Zinnia for decorative bedding. A large bed or long row of these would be very striking. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.



Helichrysum or Strawflowers

CLIMBING VINES

Climbing flowers that grow satisfactorily add greatly to the beauty and interest of the home grounds. There is hardly a garden where they may not be used to good advantage. The following varieties have a great deal of merit as porch or trellis vines and may be depended upon to be quite satisfactory.

To get the best results they should be started in pots indoors (except Scarlet Runner Beans) and planted out when danger of frost is past. The seed of Cardinal Climber, Moonflower, and Wild Cucumber is extremely hard so small slits should be cut or filed in the shell or the seed soaked in lukewarm water for 24 hours before sowing. Do not get the water too hot.

Cardinal Climber

2315—A rapid growing vine with handsome fringed or lacinated leaves and small brilliant red flowers. The vines will grow 20 feet in a season and will be dotted all over with bright cardinal-red flowers. Pkt. (25 seeds) 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Cobea Scandens (*Cathedral Bells*)

2572—A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow 30 feet before fall. They are dotted with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The seed can be planted in the open ground in May where the vines are to grow. Pkt. (15 seeds) 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Heavenly Blue Ipomoea

3474—The most gorgeous blue flowered climber. See description on page 62.

Moonflower Vine

3470—A climber of rapid growth that will cover a large space to a height of 10 feet. The large heart-shaped leaves make a thick mass of foliage, and the vines are covered with an abundance of large, white, fragrant flowers 5-6 inches in diameter which are most noticeable on dull days or in the evening. Pkt. (10 seeds) 12c; oz. 65c.

Morning Glory

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring. Very useful for covering porches, fences, or outbuildings. One packet contains about 125 seeds.

3480—*Mixed Colors*. Large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. Pkt. 8c; oz. 15c.

3485—*New Japanese*. The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the Morning Glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. Pkt. 8c; oz. 25c.

Japanese Hop Vine

3175—*Humulus Japonica*. One of the best of the rapidly growing annual vines. It will make a thick growth several feet high by midsummer if the seed is started early. The bright green leaves are very attractive and are not bothered with insects nor burned by the sun. Pkt. 10c.

Scarlet Runner Beans

4645—A rapid growing annual climber bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. It grows about ten feet high, making a quick dense shade that is very useful for ornamenting porches, trellises, etc. The seed may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over. May also be used as a snap or shell bean for eating. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c; pt. 45c.

Wild Cucumber Vine

8058—A very useful and ornamental vine to cover a porch, wall or old trees. The vines grow with remarkable rapidity and soon cover a trellis 20 feet high and are covered with small white flowers followed by prickly seed pods which are quite ornamental. The seed should be planted very early in the spring or later in the fall. Cut small slits in the hard shell of the seed and soak in warm water for 24 hours before planting in the spring. Pkt. (10 seeds) 8c; oz. 30c.

C300—Collection of Climbers—65c

For planting along the porch, along the fence, for the pergola and around that stump in the yard, get this Collection of 1 packet each of the 9 above named vines for 65c.

C330—Porch Vines—30c

A special collection of one packet each of the following named annual climbers that are especially good for use on the porch. These vines are enough to cover one good sized porch. It is best to start them in pots indoors. You will then get about twice as heavy a vine:

1 pkt. each Moonflower Vine, Cobea Scandens and Heavenly Blue.



Japanese Hop Vine

Beautiful Porch-Boxes from Harris' Seeds

In order to have an attractive and satisfactory porch-box it is not necessary to go to the florists and buy \$15.00 worth of plants.

It is easier and more enjoyable to raise your own from seed sown directly in the box. In the early spring fill the box with good rich loam and sow in one row of some good low growing annuals that are attractive for all summer. Any of the following are good porch-box varieties to use in this way: Dwarf Marigold, Ageratum, Dusty Miller, Pinks, Lobelia, Petunias, Nasturtiums and Verbenas.

For plants to start in boxes in the house and later transplant into the porch-boxes we would suggest: Half-dwarf Snapdragons, Coleus, Heliotrope, Lantana, Pansy and Petunia.

HARRIS' HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS

Plants and Seed



Harris' Choice Mixture of Hardy Chrysanthemums

RAISING PERENNIALS FROM SEED

If you are really interested in Hardy Perennials there is a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from raising your own perennial plants from seed. To a real flower-lover it is well worth the effort.

One advantage to be derived from this method is that many varieties do better from seed sown where the plants are to remain and be left undisturbed. This is true of Hardy Pinks, Sweet William, Hollyhocks, Delphinium, and in fact, most biennials. It is especially true of such plants as have a single tap-root and their crowns above the ground.

There are a number of varieties that will bloom to some extent the first year from seed sown out very early in the spring. Hollyhocks, Sweet William, Gaillardia, Delphinium, Iceland Poppy, etc., are in this class. While most perennials will grow quite easily from seed sown outdoors, there are quite a few varieties that are slow to germinate and the young plants tender and slow growing. For such kinds it is generally advisable to sow the seed in flats or cold frames and later plant them into their permanent position. If sown in boxes, they should be kept well shaded and moist until the seed is sprouted. After that, keep them in partial shade. The small plants are much more subject to burning off by the sun than are the seedlings of annual flowers. Do not let them become crowded and spindling.

Planning the New Border

If you are just starting a perennial garden, we suggest you give the general lay-out very careful consideration, planning your garden for several years hence. Decide on the general effect you wish to have eventually, then decide on the type of plants you will want in certain spots in order to produce the desired effect. It is well to draw this out on paper and keep for future reference. Now select the varieties according to their adaptability to the locations. You can do this even if you are starting with but one small part of the future garden.

In setting out plants we suggest that they be planted in rows, but so placed in the rows that they will appear to be in clumps. This makes it easier to care for them and also facilitates the winter mulching. The manure or leaves can be placed in between the rows and not over the foliage of the plants, and then in the spring it is easy to cultivate it into the soil. We suggest making these rows 18 to 24 inches apart.

PLANTS SENT PREPAID

All Flower Plants and Bulbs listed on these pages, unless otherwise noted, are forwarded prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi River. (To points west of the Mississippi River and Canada add 10% of the total amount of the order for postage or express.)

If the customer wishes the goods sent by express and will pay the charges, he may deduct 10% from the amount of the order and we will ship "collect."

Aquilegia (Columbine)

The graceful and beautiful flowers growing on long stems and very showy in early summer while for the balance of the season the large clumps of delicate foliage are very attractive. Single plants, if left undisturbed in the hardy border, in two or three years grow to be large clumps. While they will do well in almost any position they greatly prefer partial shade and much moisture.

The seed may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain. However, the best way is to sow the seed in a box where it can be kept shaded and moist. As soon as the plants are large enough, transplant to the garden. It must be remembered that the little plants are very slow growers the first year, but once established will rapidly increase in beauty and size year after year. One packet sows 6 feet of row.

2074—Harris' Exhibition Hybrids. The very best strain of long spurred Columbines grown. Our best mixture of the choicest and most delicate colors, all with large flowers and long spurs. **Pkt. 25c.**

2071—Chrysanth. Long spurred, yellow flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

2072—Coerulea. Blue and white with long spurs. **Pkt. 12c.**

2070—Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Strain. A most excellent selection of the best colors with long spurs. **Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.**

Aquilegia Plants

Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed Colors. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Alyssum (Basket of Gold)

2025—Saxatile Compactum. Pure yellow for borders or rockery. 1 foot high. June. One packet sows 15 feet of row. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.**

Anchusa (Alkanet)

2040—Italica, Dropmore Variety. Rich blue for backgrounds or mixing with shrubbery. 5 feet high. July and July. One packet sows 5 feet of row. **Pkt. 8c; oz. 35c.**

Arabis (Rock Cress)

2080—Alpina. For edging or rock garden. Pure white in early spring. 6 inches high. One packet sows 18 feet of row. **Pkt. 10c.**

Bellis or English Daisy

These pretty little double daisies are quite hardy and need only a little protection of leaves or litter. They are especially desirable as pretty low growing edges for borders or flower beds, as they are only 6 to 8 inches high and bloom continually all summer, commencing very early in the spring. One packet sows 15 feet.

2141—Snowball. A free flowering double pure white. **Pkt. 10c.**

2142—Longfellow. Double pink flowers borne profusely. **Pkt. 10c.**

2140—Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of large double flowers of all colors. **Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.**

2150—Monstrosa, Double Mixed Colors. A new variety with exceedingly large flowers, much larger than the other kinds, but not as profuse a bloomer. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25.**

Chinese Lantern Plant

3983—Physalis Francheti. (2 ft. high. Red.) An interesting hardy plant producing an abundance of fiery red lantern-like fruits that can be picked and kept for winter decoration. Grows rapidly in any good garden soil. When the fruit turns a bright red, cut the stem off to the ground. Trim off the leaves and you will have a stem with several brilliant red "lanterns" hanging on it that can be placed in a vase or basket without water and will remain red all winter. One packet sows 6 feet of row. **Pkt. 10c.**

Coreopsis

2440—Lanceolata Grandiflora. (2 ft. high. Yellow.) There is no perennial that will give such satisfaction throughout the hot summer months as Coreopsis. The plants seem to thrive in almost any position so long as they get plenty of sunshine. The flowers are on long graceful stems and are most excellent for cutting as they last for a week in water. The flowers are bright, golden yellow and about 2 inches in diameter. The plant has the advantage of not spreading rapidly and getting beyond control in the garden. After it starts to go to seed it is well to cut the plant off to about 10 or 12 inches above the ground and it will bloom well later on. One packet sows 12 feet of row. **Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.**

Coreopsis Plants

Field grown plants: 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.



Aquilegia, Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Strain

Hardy Chrysanthemums

These small-flowered varieties produce a great profusion of bloom late in the fall after most of the other flowers have been killed by frost, being very effective on the plant and as cut flowers.

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants left in the open ground will usually come through the winter all right, and form large clumps increasing in size each year. Plant in a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern exposure if possible.

These varieties are selected for their hardiness and sureness of bloom in our northern climate.

Bronze. A tall growing button-flowered sort, the flowers being 1 inch across, and the color a brilliant Chinese orange.

Pompon White. A small-flowered white slightly tinted with orange and growing upright with good stems.

Early Snow. A medium sized, fluffy, pure white.

Yellow. A clear canary yellow. 1 1/2 inches across.

Price. Field grown plants of any of the above varieties: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Choice Mixture of Hardy Chrysanthemums

We have an assortment made up of several small lots of a number of different varieties, including those named above, which we are selling as a Choice Mixture at a reduction in price. These are all good large, field-grown roots and a good range of colors. For planting a nice clump of assorted colors for next fall's bloom, there is nothing better than a dozen of this Choice Mixture. **\$1.50 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100, postpaid.**

"Your plants are the strongest and best I have ever used. I did not lose one plant last year. Also your seeds germinate better than any I have ever used, and I have bought seeds from most of the best seedsmen in the country."—Edward W. Cady, Jr., Saranac Lake, N. Y.



Delphinium and Foxglove

Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*)

Campanula Medium. An old garden favorite that is too well known to need description. There is hardly any one who does not admire a good display of Canterbury Bells but it seems to be one of the plants that so often proves disappointing. There is no reason why anyone cannot have a splendid showing of Canterbury Bells if only the natural tendencies of the plant are catered to.

One way is to raise plants from seed sown early in the spring in the plant's permanent position. As soon as up, thin them to at least 8 inches apart. This is necessary. Keep the earth good and mellow around the plants at all times. After the ground starts to freeze in the winter, cover lightly with coarse litter to hold the snow. Small branches are good to use.

The other method is to buy the plants. This is the easiest of course and should be done early in the spring. Their growth is made so early that if they get a "setback" at that time the flower development will be stunted.

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
2224—Single Blue.	.08
2222—Single Rose.	.08
2221—Single White.	.08
2220—Mixed Colors.	.08

Cup and Saucer. (*Campanula Medium Calycanthemum*). This is the same as the ordinary single type, except that it has very large calyx which looks like a saucer for the cup-like center.

Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
2234—Blue.	.08
2232—Rose.	.08
2231—White.	.08
2230—Mixed Colors.	.08

2240—Double, Mixed Colors. A double flowering form. Looks like three or four cups set one inside the other. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

Canterbury Bell Plants

Single Mixed Colors. Large field grown plants. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Centaurea (*Cornflower*)

2359—Montana. (2 ft. high. Blue.) One of the hardiest and most easily grown perennials, sometimes called "Hardy Bachelor Buttons." The uniquely shaped, large violet-blue flowers are among the first to appear in the spring and bloom pretty much all season, especially if the plant is cut back after the first blooms are over. Although the individual specimens are not so attractive, they are pretty in a mass. One packet sows 5 feet of row. Pkt. 10c.

Digitalis or Foxglove

2720—Gloxinæflora. (4 ft. high. Mixed Colors.) There is no other perennial that is as generally popular as Foxglove, and it well deserves to be a favorite. For stately and picturesque beauty it is not to be surpassed. We cannot imagine anything more attractive than a mass or cluster of Foxglove plants in full bloom. In fact, no garden, no matter how small, can be considered complete unless there are at least a few Foxgloves. From our experience in coming in contact with flower-lovers, we find that few ever has as many Foxgloves as really want.

The large tubular spotted flowers, varying from deep pinkish-purple to white, droop from long pointed terminal spikes or stems 3 to 4 feet high. If the spikes are cut off before they go to seed they will bloom again later in the summer.

As the Foxglove is, strictly speaking, a biennial, it should be given a chance to renew itself from self-sown seed. The best way to do this is to allow one or more of the first spikes to go to seed and let the seed scatter where it will. In two or three weeks numerous small plants will start up. These can be left where they are or later transplanted to another position. One packet sows 40 feet of row. Seed: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Foxglove Plants

Good large field grown plants. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Delphinium or Hardy Larkspur

(4 to 6 feet tall. Blue Shades.)

There are few plants that will give you as much satisfaction as good Delphiniums. The tall, stately plants are among the most beautiful and picturesque for the border. Growing to a height of 4 to 6 feet, the many immense spikes of beautiful flowers in every imaginable shade of blue, add more beauty to the garden than any other one plant. Not only do they excel as a border plant, but the long stemmed spikes make most attractive vase bouquets.

If the stalks are cut back quite close to the ground they start to go to seed, the plant will give a succession of bloom and the foliage will remain green and fresh. You can plant them 2 feet apart in rows as a background to your border or in groups at intervals, or associated with the shrubbery. They also look well in a bed by themselves. Plants grown from seed sown outdoors in early spring will commence to bloom in September. One packet sows 8 feet of row.

2640—Moreton Hybrids. The result of years of careful selection and breeding to get a strain of Delphiniums that would produce the best colors and commoner shades of blue so that each plant now produces large, stately spikes of flowers varying from very light clear blue to the deeper shades. Many of the flowers are very large and double. Some are beautifully shaded with pink like the tints of sunset on a blue sky. There are no finer Delphiniums obtainable. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

2645—Bella Donna. (Light Blue.) This is the beautiful light blue Delphinium so universally admired. The flowers, which are distributed so gracefully along the tall stems, are a very pretty shade of clear turquoise blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

2646—Bella Mosum. (Dark Blue.) A rich, deep blue form of Bella Donna. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

Delphinium Plants

We have some fine field grown plants of Delphinium that should bloom satisfactorily this summer.

	Each	per doz.
Moreton Hybrids.	\$.30	\$3.00
Bella Donna.	.25	2.50
Bella Mosum.	.25	2.50

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

2910—Grandiflora. (2 ft. high. Yellow.) These most graceful flowers are fine for cutting or for massing in the border as they bloom continually throughout the entire summer. The large, daisy-like flowers, 3 inches in diameter, are a deep yellow with maroon markings and are most attractive for bouquets, especially to mix in with other flowers. In the border they will continue to bloom while other plants are suffering from the usual mid-summer drought. They are easily raised from seed. One packet sows 8 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Gaillardia Plants

Field grown plants ready to bloom. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

2995—Paniculata, Single. (3 ft. high. White.) The white, billowy mass of the Hardy Baby's Breath imparts an airiness to both garden and bouquet that makes it almost indispensable. The myriads of tiny white flowers are borne on such slender stems as to appear like clouds floating in the air. Each plant should be allotted a space $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet square in the garden. One packet sows about 20 feet. Grows rapidly from seed. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

2996—Paniculata, Double. The same as the Single, except that the flowers are double and whiter. Being double they will dry and keep all winter. This is the "Baby's Breath" universally used by florists. Seed of the double form is difficult to obtain, but we have some we believe should give you a good percentage of double. Pkt. 25c.

Gypsophila Plants

Good large, field grown roots. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Hollyhocks

We suppose the reason that painters choose single Hollyhocks as subjects for floral paintings oftener than any other flower, is that artists have a keener appreciation of beauty than other people. They evidently recognize the single Hollyhock as one of the most stately, picturesque and beautiful plants in the world. A large group or mass of Hollyhocks is the most effective planting imaginable. Once planted they will take care of themselves, and persist for years. They are best planted in groups or rows by themselves where they get plenty of light on their lower leaves. If the first spikes are cut off before they go to seed the plants will often bloom again the same season, though rather sparingly.

Hollyhocks are best raised from seed sown where the plants are to remain. Seed sown early in the spring will usually commence blooming about September, and the next summer they will bloom profusely.

Chater's Superb Double Hollyhocks. For those who prefer the double flowers we have a magnificent strain of our own growing. The flowers are full double and are as handsome as Roses.

Raising of Double Hollyhock seed is one of Moreton Farm specialties. Each Color, Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

3101—White	3102—Newport Pink
3103—Salmon	3105—Yellow
3104—Red	3106—Rose

3100—Mixed Colors. A mixture of all the above shades. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

C310—Special Double Hollyhock Collection of one regular packet of each of the six above named colors for 50c.

Single Hollyhocks. The single varieties are more vigorous and rust resisting than the doubles. They also grow higher and stand up better. Each color. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

3121—White	3122—Flesh Pink
3123—Rose	3124—Salmon
3125—Red	3126—Yellow

3120—Mixed Colors. A mixture of all the above colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

C312—Special Single Hollyhock Collection of one regular packet each of the six above named colors for 45c.

3115—ALLEGHENY, Mixed Colors. Single to semi-double mammoth flowers with remarkable handsome ruffled and fringed petals. A wonderful range of color. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Hollyhock Plants

Good large field grown plants of either Single or Double in Mixed Colors only. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Hardy Grass or Spice Pinks

(*Dianthus Plumarius*)

2700—Dwarf Double Pinks, Mixed Colors. These hardy, fragrant Pinks, were always to be found in the old gardens, and are still great favorites. The flowers are double, of a rich spicy fragrance and are produced in great abundance above a dense tuft of grass-like, bluish green leaves. The plants are about 1 foot high, perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture in any good garden soil. They should be planted in the full sun and will endure a considerable amount of drought. Sow seed in the position where the plants are to remain. One packet sows 12 feet of row. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

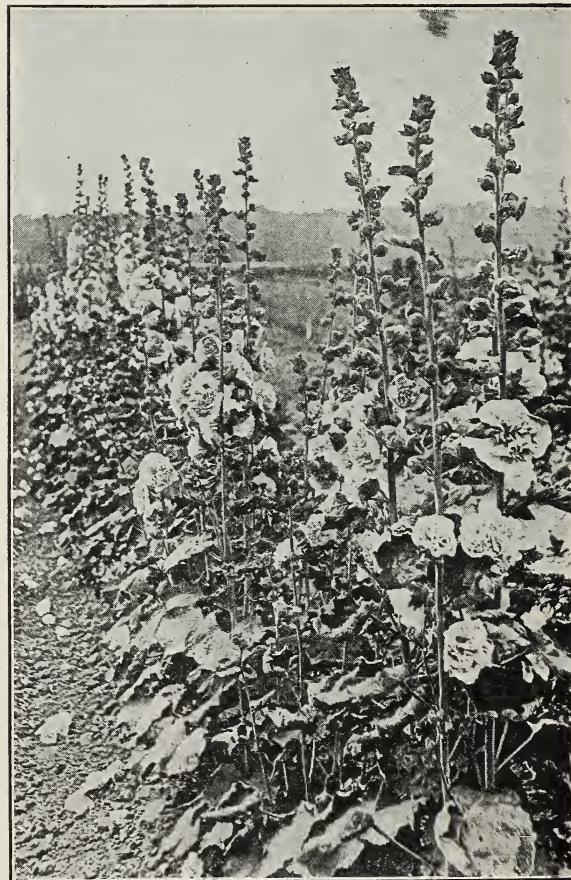
2710—Single, Mixed Colors. These have much the same appearance as the Dwarf Double except that the flowers are single and in a wider range of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

Hardy Pinks Plants

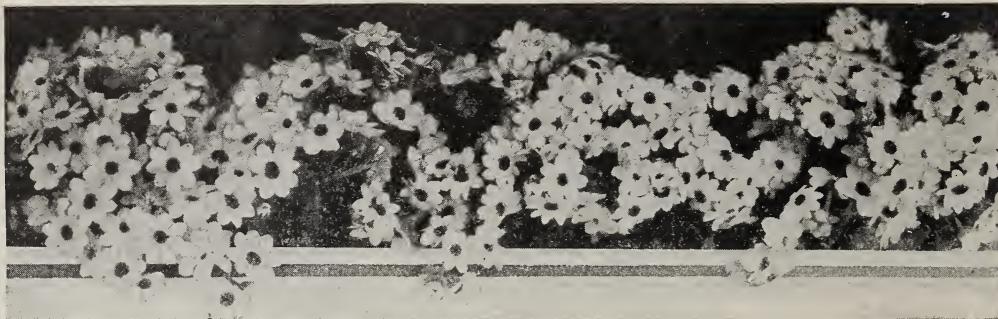
Large field grown plants of Double Mixed. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Hybrid Sweet William

2709—Dianthus Latifolius atrocoeruleus fl. pl. This splendid new Dianthus is a cross between the annual Pink and Sweet William and has acquired the best qualities of each parent. The flowers are a brilliant crimson and are borne in great profusion throughout the entire season. We class this as one of the best introductions of recent years. The flowers are fine to cut and keep for a long time in water. Seed sown outdoors in early spring will commence blooming the first year, but will be at its best the second and third years. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Chater's Double "Newport Pinks" Hollyhock Growing on Moreton Farm



Myosotis Alpestris Royal Blue

Myosotis or Forget-Me-Not

Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. They are perennials and hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. The Alpestris varieties come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue until fall. One packet sows 20 ft. of row.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
3493—Alpestris Royal Blue. Rich indigo-blue flowers. The finest and most effective dark blue variety.	.10	.50
3490—Alpetris Mixed Colors. A mixture of blue, rose and white flowered varieties.....	.08	.40
3495—Palustris Semperflorens. An ever-blooming variety, beginning to flower in May and continuing till autumn. Large, clear, blue flowers in pretty sprays.....	.15	.75

Lathyrus (Hardy Sweet Peas)

Latifolius. This is one of the best and most desirable of the flowering vines. It is entirely hardy, doing well in sun or partially shade, and growing 8 to 10 feet high. The clusters of deep rosy-red Sweet Peas appear profusely most all summer and may be used for bouquets, lasting well in water.

Grows readily from seed sown outdoors, but it will be the third year before it attains its full growth. This is one of the splendid things that has been too long neglected. One packet contains 50-60 seeds. Pkt.

3251—White Pearl. A large flowering pure white.....	\$.10
3252—Pink Beauty. Clear rosy-pink.....	.10
3253—Red. A bright crimson-red.....	.10
3250—Mixed Colors. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.....	.08

Lavender (*Lavandula Vera*)

3273—(2 ft. high. *Lavender*.) The old-fashioned sweet scented Lavender that used to be in every garden. It grows to be a bushy plant covered with delightfully fragrant blue flowers that will perfume the atmosphere around it. As the seed is sometimes difficult to make grow we advise doing the same as we do; namely: continue to make successive sowings until you succeed in starting some. It is well worth the time and trouble. One packet sows 12 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Lupine (*Lupinus*)

Polyphyllus. One of the few really good blue flowers, growing on long spikes three feet high, they are in bloom during most of June. They form handsome, persistent clumps that are excellent for the herbaceous border, preferring a partially shaded position. One packet sows 5 feet of row. Pkt. Oz.

3323—Blue.	\$.10	\$.40
3320—Mixed Colors. ....	.10	.35

Lychnis (*Jerusalem Cross*)

3334—Chalcedonica. One of the very brightest of our hardy border plants. The flowers are arranged in large flat heads of the brightest scarlet. As the plant grows upright with straight stiff stems 2 to 3 feet long, it makes a splendid plant for the border or for cut flowers. Blooms from the first of June to mid-July. One packet sows 15 feet of row. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Lysimachia (*Creeping Jenny*)*Plants Only*

Nummularia (Creeper, Yellow). Good to plant under trees or around shrubs where grass will not grow. It very quickly forms a dense carpet which, during the early summer is dotted with small yellow flowers. Good field grown plants. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Oriental Poppies

3950—Scarlet. These magnificent scarlet poppies make a brilliant display of color in the garden in May and June, and are very handsome as cut flowers. The flowers are like a small bowl—6 inches or more across, and on long, stiff stems 3 to 4 feet high. Seed should be sown in the spring where the plants are to remain for several years undisturbed. One packet sows 12 feet of row. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

3951—Oriental Hybrids. These new hybrids vary in color. A considerable proportion are scarlet like the original Oriental, but some are of various shades of pink, lilac and rose, and are very showy and interesting. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

Iceland Poppy

There are none of the poppies as dainty and attractive as the delicate little Iceland Poppy. Other poppies do not keep well in water after being cut, but this most graceful of flowers will last for days. The beautiful single flowers are of a waxy appearance, about 2 inches across in shades of yellow, orange, scarlet, and white. They are produced throughout a long season on stems about 1 foot high.

Sow in the position where the plants are to remain. Seed sowed in the spring will commence flowering in 10 to 12 weeks and continue until frost. The next spring they will be among the first flowers to bloom and continue until late summer.

Like all poppy seed, which is very fine, the seed should be just barely covered with soil. In fact it is better to cover it with a shade than with soil. One packet sows 12 feet.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
3961—White.	\$.10	.60
3962—Yellow. ....	.10	.60
3963—Orange. ....	.10	.60
3960—Mixed Colors. ....	.08	.45

Phystostegia (*False Dragon Head*)*Plants Only*

Virginiana, (3 ft. high. Pink). An American plant, and by no means a new one; yet it is a flower so unique in its make-up that it stands apart from all others and alone. For massing, planting in association with other appropriate varieties in the border, for planting with shrubbery or for cut blooms, it is unrivaled. In value it is not equaled by the popular Golden Glow; and it possesses a constitution just as rugged. Its large, graceful spikes of pink flowers are produced from about the 1st of July, and if kept cut (so as not to produce seed) it continues to flower until frost. The flowers themselves are interesting and attractive, resembling large heather. The stems are long, square, thick, rigid and strong, holding the flowers in a dignified and stately manner when upon the plant and when cut. The plants form large, dense clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, and require no petting, succeeding on all kinds of soil and in all situations. 15c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Pink Beauty

4682—*Sidalcea, Rosy Gem.* (5 ft. tall. Pink.) Of all the rare perennials that have been lately introduced, this is the best one we have discovered. The flowers are an attractive shade of rosy-pink and are of a mallow-like form about 1½ inches in diameter. They are closely arranged on long graceful spikes about 5 feet high. The shiny dark green leaves of the plant is very persistent keeping that way all summer. It starts blooming in June and is at its height about July 1st.

The plant is perfectly hardy without protection, will do well in the open sun and needs no especial treatment. Although the plant persists for year after year it will not over-run the garden. This uncommon plant has so much to command it we want to have you try it. One packet sows 8 feet of row. Pkt. 10c.

Pink Beauty Plants

Large field clumps. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Pyrethrum (Painted Daisy)

4000—*Hybridum Single.* (2½ ft. high. Mixed Colors.) A charming flower of easy culture that should be more generally grown. The single daisy-like flowers, 2 inches in diameter, range in color from pure white through pink to rich crimson-red, all with bright yellow centers and on stems 2 feet high. They are excellent for massing in the herbaceous border and exceptionally fine for cutting. If the plants are cut down after the first crop of blooms in June a good second crop will be borne in the fall. They will do well in any good garden soil either in full sun or partial shade. Water in very dry weather. One packet sows 10 feet of row. Pkt. 12c; ¼ oz. 75c.

See page 62 for our new Double Pyrethrum.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

4663—*Caucasica Perfecta.* (2 ft. high. Lavender.) There are few perennial flowers that are better for cutting than Scabiosa Caucasica. The flowers are a very beautiful shade of clear lavender, 2½ in. in diameter and borne on long stems that are most excellent for cutting. We know of no flower that is the same attractive shade of blue, nor one that lasts as long in water.

The plants are hardy after once established and need no protection, preferring an open sunny situation. One packet sows 6 feet of row. Pkt. 25c.

Statice (Great Sea-Lavender)

6179—*Latifolia.* (2 ft. high. Lavender.) A perfectly hardy perennial of easy culture. The very small, fragrant, blue flowers in large, loose spreading heads, form a cloud of bloom, profusely borne on delicate branching stems. It is especially desirable as a cut flower that can be kept for months. As the seed is very slow to grow it should be carefully sown in a box. One packet sows 7 feet of row. Pkt. 10c.

Statice Plants

Large field grown plants. 25c each \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy Salvia (Meadow Sage)

4616—*Azurea Grandiflora.* (4 ft. high. Light Blue.) An excellent fall-blooming border plant of easy culture. If given good soil in a sunny situation, the beautiful spikes of sky-blue flowers will reach a height of 4 to 5 feet. One packet sows 8 ft. of row. Pkt. 15c.

Sweet Williams

It is a pity that excellent old-garden favorite, the Sweet William has been so much neglected of late. There are so many places it could be used to advantage for there are few plants which produce such a great mass of bloom and such a display of color.

Another point in favor of Sweet William is that it grows so easily from seed. In fact, it is preferable to sow the seed where the plants are to remain rather than to transplant them. Seed sown early in the spring will often make some bloom by the first fall. They may also be sown any time during the summer and they will bloom the following spring. Sweet Williams should be massed together in solid rows or large clumps, otherwise they appear spindly. One packet sows 25 feet of row.

	Pkt.	¼ oz.
6133—Scarlet Beauty . . . . .	.10	.30
6132—Newport Pink . . . . .	.10	.30
6131—White . . . . .	.10	.30
6135—Holborn Glory . . . . .	.10	.30
6130—Mixed Colors . . . . .	.08	.25

Shasta Daisy

4670—*Alaska.* (3 ft. high. White.) For a mid-summer white we know of nothing that is really more satisfactory than the Shasta Daisy. It makes a splendid showing as a border and is almost unsurpassed for cutting.

The variety "Alaska" is a very large flowering strain, the blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches across with broad overlapping petals of purest white.

Although the plants will withstand much neglect, they will produce much better results if kept well watered and mulched during the dry weather. Plant in a sunny position. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. One packet sows 12 feet of row. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

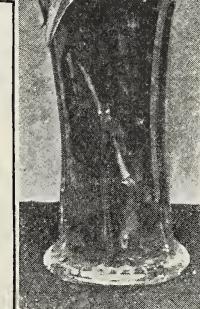
Shasta Daisy Plants

Excellent field grown plants. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Stokesia (Stokes' Aster)

6164—*Cyanea, Blue.* Stokes' Aster is one of the choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. The beautiful light-blue flowers are 3 to 4 inches across and profusely borne in July and August on plants 1 to 2 feet high. It prefers a well-drained sandy loam and is exceptionally drought resisting. It blooms at a time of year when good light-blue flowers are very scarce and keeps well in water when cut. One packet sows 8 feet of row. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

6165—*Cyanea Hybrids.* A mixture containing many new and pretty colors. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 65c.



PLANTS
SENT
PREPAID

All flowering
plants and bulbs
are sent prepaid.

Harris' Mixture Sweet William

GLADIOLI



A partial view of a field of our Gladioli

Harris' Superb Gladioli

There is no flower that has so lately increased in popularity as Gladioli. During the last few years wonderful improvements have been made in the development of new and beautiful varieties. Many of these are truly magnificent in their size and beauty, while many others have no particular merit.

As we are growers of the very best Gladioli, we are continually trying out hundreds of the different varieties and choosing for our own growing only those kinds we consider to be the very best. Our aim is not to have the longest list, but to have the best assortment of the finest varieties. This means that each year we add a few of the new introductions and drop some of the older sorts of the same color that are not as good.

Our bulbs are of our own growing and are good large, sound bulbs, free from disease and sure to give satisfaction. They are the easiest flowers to grow and are splendid to cut for bouquets.

The culture of Gladioli is very simple and satisfactory results can be obtained even under the most ordinary conditions. All that is required is fairly good soil and enough attention to keep the weeds down, and in very dry weather watering during the blooming period is of benefit.

The bulbs should be set out during May or the first part of June. If the best spikes for cutting are wanted, plant the bulbs in rows 4 inches deep. The bulbs can be set quite close together in the row. A good way is to furrow out a row that is about 4 inches deep and 4 inches wide at the bottom and then plant the bulbs staggering or zigzag. Cover to about 1 inch and as they grow up through, hoe a little more earth over them. You should continue to do this until they are hilled up much like potatoes. For mass effect, the bulbs may be set 8 or 10 inches apart in groups. If the soil is not very rich it is advisable to put a liberal amount of bone meal in the row at planting time. Do not use fresh stable manure nor nitrate of soda.

HARRIS' NEW AND RARE VARIETIES

Captain Boynton. This is one of the very newest kinds and one that is entirely distinct from any other sort. At the different flower shows it has been pronounced the finest lavender in existence. The color is a lively shade of delicate lavender with a little darker spot on the lower petals. The flowers are large and well placed on the stems. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

Scarlano. The most brilliant Gladioli we have ever seen. It is such a vivid orange-red that it shows up brightly among all the other colors. Its brilliancy is fairly dazzling. The velvety flowers are well ruffled and are closely placed along a strong straight stem, many being open at one time. 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Mrs. Fred C. Peters. Here is another new variety that is sure to become a "winner." It is a gorgeous shade of lilac underlying a rosy hue, making a color difficult to describe. The lower petals are attractively blotched with rich crimson. The stems are long and straight and well filled with many wide-opened flowers of fine shape. \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per doz.

Rose Ash. One of the most unique colors in flowers. It has the advantage of being an unusually odd color and at the same time being attractive. The color is a dull coppery-red shading on the edges into Ashes of Roses color. The lower petals are light yellow speckled with ruby. The color is really very fascinating. The flowers are large and well placed on a long stem. 45c each; \$4.50 per doz.

Purple Glory. An older variety but one still scarce and standing alone in its color. It is one of the largest growers, the beautifully ruffled flowers being of extraordinary size. The color is the deepest velvety maroon-red or French purple with almost black blotches on the lower petals. A remarkable Gladioli. 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.

Richard Diener. A perfect rosy-pink. The immense flowers are of a clear shade of bright pink with creamy yellow center. One of the most exquisite and appealing colors ever shown. A strong grower with beautifully formed, wide open flowers. This is a marvelous variety. \$2.00 each.

GLADIOLI—Continued

HARRIS' TEN GLADIOLI OF SPECIAL MERIT

We have taken a great deal of pains to sort out the best variety in each of ten of the choicest colors. These are not necessarily the newest or the highest priced, but they are the ones we consider the best. There are no better varieties of these colors at any cost, yet they are all of medium price. Although there are many other wonderful colors, these ten cover the leading colors from white to purple, and they may be bought separately or in a collection.

Salmon. Beyond a doubt this is the best salmon. The color is a bright clear salmon pink, a little deeper than Prince of Wales and much prettier. The flowers are large and are compactly arranged on a good tall spike. A very early variety. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. \$15.00 per 100.

Eberius (Purple). A new purple of unusual beauty. It is a self-color of rich velvety purple with a deep purplish-red blotch on the lower petals. This is a beautiful flower and one of the very best Gladioli of recent introduction. 35c each; \$3.25 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

J. Shaylor (Rose). A deep rose that is rapidly gaining popularity. It is a beautiful shade of pure deep rose-pink with well ruffled edges. The stems are tall and strong and the large flowers are regularly arranged along a well formed spike. The best of its color. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

rimson Glow (Dark Red). A new mammoth brilliant crimson-red of recent introduction. This is the largest and best of the dark reds. The flowers are of immense size, wide open and of a clear color. It is an exceedingly vigorous and tall grower and blooms quite early. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

lebesfeuer (Scarlet). The best true scarlet. Though this is not a particularly new variety it has always been a scarce one. There is not another sort that is the clear true scarlet of Liebesfeuer. The flowers are of very fine form and most attractively arranged on an especially good spike. This variety has never been beaten. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100.

Louise (Lavender). A really beautiful lavender recently introduced. The large well formed flowers are a beautiful shade of lavender like the delicate orchid color so much admired. It is the only variety of this unusual color. 30c each; \$2.75 per doz.; \$16.50 per 100.

Maine (White). In our judgment this is the best white that has ever been introduced. The color is a pure glistening white, while the flowers are large, well open and on good tall straight spikes. It is the best grower of the whites. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Rose Frecoce (Bright Pink). The finest and one of the newest bright pinks. The color is a clear true pink about the same as Pink Perfection, but the flower is better formed and the spike is straight. The slightly ruffled petals give it a really rich appearance. 35c each; \$3.25 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

Golden Measure (Yellow). For years this has been acknowledged as the best yellow and it is yet unequalled by any variety. It is the only large flowered clear golden yellow and has always been sold at \$2.00 to \$4.00 per bulb. The flowers are large and well arranged on a very tall, robust spike. 45c each; \$4.25 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100.

Mona Lisa. (Light Pink). A new delicate pink that is exceptionally pretty. The flowers are a dainty soft, rose-pink of delicate shading. It is a strong grower and throws up a large spike having many flowers open at a time. Even though the colors are dainty, they are strong enough to give the flower character. 40c each; \$3.75 per doz.

SPECIAL TEN GLADIOLI COLLECTION—\$2.25

We will send one large bulb each, all separately labelled, of the above named ten Gladioli for \$2.25 postpaid. (Value \$3.00).

HARRIS' CHOICE VARIETIES OF GLADIOLI

The varieties named below are our selection of the choicest Gladioli grown (excluding those offered in our special lists). They are all first class, large bulbs of our own growing and well worth the price charged.

	<i>White</i>	Price	
	Each	Doz.	100
Airy Pickford . A pure ivory white. Even the stem and calyx are white. A good straight stem and beautiful spike	\$.15	\$1.50	\$8.00
Immacule . A splendid tall growing pure white. Many flowers open at one time. . . . .	.15	1.50	7.50
Peace . An immense white with purple markings in throat. Grows very large and tall. . . . .	.15	1.25	7.00
Uropa . A pure white of good size and beautiful form. Very choice. . . . .	.20	2.00	10.00

Light Pink

Le Marechal Foch . The largest light pink. Color similar to America, but much larger and earlier. . . . .	.15	1.25	7.00
Dr. Norton . A wonderful color. The ground color is a beautiful blend of soft yellow and white, delicately suffused with La France pink. . . . .	.15	1.50	8.00
anama . A large rich, silvery-pink, deeper than Le Marechal Foch and later. A very beautiful flower . . . . .	.15	1.25	7.00
merica . The well known light pink. . . . .	.10	.75	5.00
Yron L. Smith . See illustration on inside back cover. . . . .	.40	3.75	23.00

Bright Pink

ink Perfection . A lovely apple-blossom pink of immense size. A most pleasing color. . . . .	.20	2.00	10.00
rs. Frank Pendleton . Bright pink on a white ground with large blotch of carmine-red on the lower petal. Very large and tall. A grand variety . . . . .	.10	1.00	6.00
ose Glory . A large beautiful ruffled variety of purest rose-pink color, shading to deeper pink in the throat . . . . .	.30	2.75	15.00
Velyn Kirtland . See illustration on inside back cover. . . . .	.20	2.00	10.00

Salmon Pink

ajestic . A well-formed bright salmon pink shading to flesh pink in the throat, with a creamy-white blotch on the lower petal. Very attractive. . . . .	.15	1.50	8.00
rice of Wales . A clear salmon-pink of delicate tone. Of the same season as Halley and much the same form. An unusually attractive color. . . . .	.15	1.25	7.00
alley . The standard extra early. A very sparkling silvery salmon-pink. . . . .	.10	.75	5.00
ice Tipplady , (Primulinus.) The leading and most popular of the Primulinus type. The splendidly formed flowers are a very beautiful shade of orange-saffron. . . . .	.15	1.50	8.00

Orange and Scarlet

range Glory . (Ruffled.) A light shade of bright, fiery orange-red toning to shrimp-pink in the throat. A very rich and striking color. . . . .	.20	1.75	9.00
rs. W. E. Fryer . Glowing scarlet or flame color. Of good size and handsomest form. . . . .	.15	1.25	6.50
rs. Francis King . Immense flowers of intense vermillion-scarlet. . . . .	.10	1.00	6.00
early Sunrise . See illustration on inside back cover. . . . .	.25	2.50	15.00

GLADIOLI—Continued*Crimson and Red*

Red Cannas. The brightest of the deep reds. A deep scarlet on exceedingly tall, strong spikes....
Goliath. A large flowering dark wine-red or maroon. The finest of the maroons....
War. Large open flowers of a deep glowing shade of crimson....
Mrs. Watt. A dark velvety rose self-color of the American Beauty Rose shade. Nearly all the flowers on the stem are open at one time....

	Each	Doz.	1
	.15	1.50	8
	.20	1.75	9
	.15	1.50	8
	.15	1.50	7

Yellow

Niagara. Creamy white with lower petals deeper yellow and the ends splashed with carmine....
Flora. A new yellow of unusual merit. Large flowers of fine form and a clear bright yellow color....
Loveliness. A large, graceful flower of lovely primrose yellow. A very pretty and soft color....
Schwaben. The most popular yellow. Large flowered canary yellow....

	\$.15	\$ 1.25	\$ 7.00
	.20	1.75	9.00
	.20	1.75	9.00
	.10	1.00	6.00

Other Colors

Herada. A color that is more attractive than it sounds. Pure mauve with purple markings in the throat....
Baron Hulot. The best known "blue" Gladiolus. The flowers are of medium size and an indigo blue shade....
Willy Wigman. Very light pink with large cerise blotch. A lively color....

	.15	1.50	8.00
	.20	1.75	9.00
	.10	.75	5.00

HARRIS' SPECIAL MIXTURES OF GLADIOLI

We have gone to a great deal of pains to make up these Special Mixtures. They are all especially made and are in just haphazard mixtures of any old sorts we might happen to have in surplus. The varieties used are such as will give you the best possible range of colors and the best Gladioli for the price charged.

Unless you desire special colors for some particular planting or to satisfy a decided taste for particular colors, or a looking for unusual varieties, the best way to buy and plant Gladioli is in mixtures; providing they are really good mixtures. Harris' Special Mixtures are made with the idea of giving you the best Gladioli for the money. If you are interested in larger quantities of bulbs we will be pleased to quote you.

Harris' Exhibition Mixture

A most excellent high grade mixture made up only the very choice varieties, such as are seldom put into any mixture. This is not a cheap mixture, but a less expensive way of buying an assortment of high grade exhibition sorts. They are positively none of the cheaper sorts in this mixture. Every variety that goes in it sells for \$2.00 a dozen and more; some as high as \$4.00 a dozen. \$2.00 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Harris' Superb Color Mixture

This is something a little different from the usual Gladioli Mixtures. It is the same idea as our Ten-Color Collection except that the varieties are mixed and not separately labelled. There are equal proportions used of one variety each of ten different colors. You can surely be certain of good flowers in a variety of colors. 95c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100; \$50.00 per 1000.

Harris' Rainbow Mixture

An especially made choice mixture at a low price. This mixture is made up of a great many kinds in all colors. Includes many not named in the above list. 80c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100; \$42.00 per 1000.

Harris' Moreton Mixture

A low price mixture of all fine varieties but not quite such large bulbs. The bulbs are all large enough to make good blooms. In fact, the florists consider this the most economical size to buy. The mixture is about the same grade of bloom as our Superb Mixture No. 1. 50c per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$22.00 per 1000.

Harris' DeLuxe Mixture

Primulinus Hybrids. Although somewhat smaller than other varieties of Gladioli, they are far more graceful and of the pleasing, soft yellow and orange shades. The stems are long, slender and graceful and the colors yellow, orange, pink or salmon in delicate shades. There is no prettier flower for vases or to use in combination with other flowers. The bloom profusely and the bulbs increase more rapidly.

This is a high-class mixture of the best named sorts and contains many unusual flowers and colors that are rarely seen in the ordinary Hybrid Mixture. 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

HARRIS SPECIAL \$1.00 OFFER

We will send postpaid two bulbs each of the following for \$1.00. (Regular price \$1.90.)

2 Peace	2 Majestic	2 Red Canna
2 Hereda	2 Mrs. Dr. Norton	2 Flora

What Some of Our Customers Say

"I was very much pleased with the perennial roots you sent to fill a previous order this fall."—Mrs. Geo. R. Warner Adams, N. Y.

"Your aster seed flowers did well to take the first prize at the Dutchess Co. Fair as there are so many wealthy people there such as Vincent Astor, etc. They all have grand gardens."—Edward M. Clarkson, Trivoli, N. Y.

"I received the gladioli that you sent. I want to thank you for sending such nice large bulbs. They are the best that ever received. I really believe they are the best in the United States. I have ordered from at least 12 different places and your are the best so far."—Alfred L. Moses, Lima, N. Y.

"Just a word about New Giant Snapdragons as advertized in Garden Magazine which I got from you. I have bought great many dollars worth of flower seed but never had any that compared with your Snapdragons. The most prolific flower I ever saw."—Herbert Fletcher, Trenton, N. J.

"The bulbs I bought of you last fall were most satisfactory. Such firm, fresh bulbs. I am receiving most excellent results so far all have come true to name and such lovely blossoms."—Mrs. Hattie R. Dickson (no address given)

"I am surely pleased with the mixture of Gladiolus you sent me. I do not see how you can send out such fine bulbs at these prices."—M. G. McDuffie, Jefferson, Ia.

"The Gladioli I got of you all blossomed and they were a pleasure to show them to my friends. Baron Hulot was grand and last but not least, the Schwaben, none finer to be had anywhere. I can safely recommend you to any of my friends."—Mrs. M. P. Norton, Belvidere, N. J.

DAHLIAS

During recent years there have been some wonderful strides made in developing the Dahlia. We now have dahlias that are so far superior to and different from the old types that they often are not even recognized as Dahlias. There are thousands of varieties it is difficult to select a "few" of the best, but we have tried to pick out the best one of each of the leading colors in the different types.

Our roots are all carefully started in the greenhouse before they are sent out, so that we know positively that there is a live sprout on each root sent.

Dahlia Culture

The Dahlia will grow and do well in any good garden soil; an open sunny location being most favorable. They can be planted any time after the danger of frost is over and the ground becomes thoroughly warm. In preparing the ground large quantities of manure should be avoided. An application of good commercial fertilizer will usually be much better.

Plant 2½ feet apart, 6 inches deep, flat down, having sprout eye facing upward. Cultivate thoroughly until plants commence to flower. For exhibition blooms force with frequent applications of liquid manure and disbud to a few main stalks. In case plants become stunted in hot, dry weather, cut them back to 18 inches high so that they will produce new wood for autumn.

After the tops of the plants have been frozen in the fall, carefully and cut off the stalks 2 or 3 inches above the tops of the clumps. Pack upside down in a box and store in dry, frost-proof, cool cellar. In spring divide to one or two eyes before planting.

Cactus-Flowered Dahlias

These are of recent introduction and are becoming very popular. The petals are long, narrow, incurved and sometimes twisted, giving them a very graceful appearance.

Mrs. Warnaar. A new mammoth flowering creamy white with a faint apple-blossom suffusion. The great large flowers, often 8 inches across are held up well on good strong stems. Very free flowering. \$1.00 each.

Erle de Lyon. A pure white of medium size, with peculiarly twisted petals. Fine for cutting. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Ryemhilde. A new pink of unusual beauty. The long narrow incurved petals are a clear, soft, silvery-pink, passing to ivory white at the center. Very large flower and a splendid exhibition variety. One of the prettiest. 50c each; \$5.25 per doz.

Traction. Delicate flesh pink shading to white in the center. Very large and pretty. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Attraction. An elegant mammoth flower with gracefully arranged curled or twisted petals of a lively lilac-rose or orchid shade. A beautiful color. 75 each.

Laura Dora. A rich wine-crimson. Very free flowering and of medium size. A wonderful dark red. 35c each.

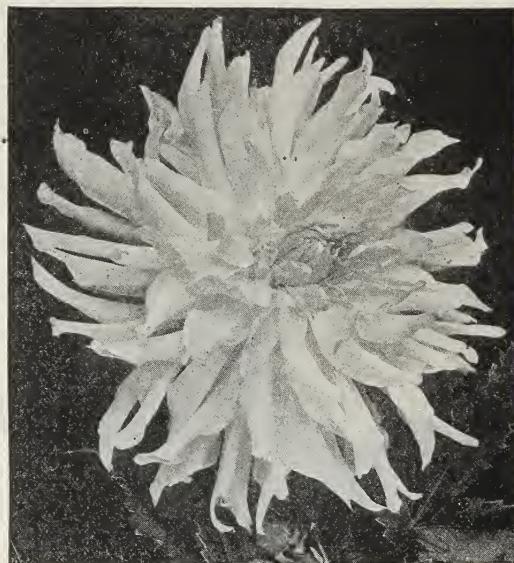
Jordan. One of the most popular and unique colors. The immense flowers are a handsome salmon-rose, shading to old gold in the center. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Mrs. J. C. Vaughan. The best yellow. A very large bright, clear yellow. Free flowering on good stems. 50c each.

California Enchantress. A wonderful pink. The great large flowers of beautiful soft pink are borne in great profusion on stiff wiry stems. \$1.00 each.

Calif. A magnificent pure scarlet of gigantic size. This is the largest scarlet Cactus-Dahlia. It is a good grower with long stiff stems, making it useful for cutting. 75 each.

SPECIAL—One each of the 10 above Cactus Dahlias for \$4.50.



Cactus Dahlia, Attraction—(Photograph $\frac{1}{3}$ natural size)

Decorative Dahlias

Decorative Dahlias are the largest flowering of any type and have long, broad, flat petals. It is midway between the Cactus and Show types.

Clifford W. Burton. Large bright yellow of splendid form. A very free blooming sort. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Souvenir De Gustave Douzan. The largest dahlia in existence. A pleasing shade of orange scarlet. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

D. M. Moore. A rich velvety maroon. Very dark, mammoth flower produced in profusion on long stiff stems. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Princess Julian. Pure white. A splendid exhibition white for cutting. Very free-flowering and long stems. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mina Burgle. This is the popular California cut flower variety. It is one of the freest flowering decorative varieties. It is not unusual to find thirty large, perfect open flowers on one plant at a time. The color is a rich luminous dark scarlet, the stems splendid. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Mrs. Nathaniel Slocum. The best yellow. It is a splendid large, bright primrose-yellow of good form on good stems. Very free flowering. \$1.00 each.

Delice. The only clear pink decorative Dahlia. Of medium size, but exceptionally good stems and a very profuse bloomer. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Mrs. C. H. Beck. Creamy yellow, passing to various shades of rose-pink. An exceptional Dahlia. 50c each.

Dr. Tevis. A most beautiful salmon-rose suffused with old gold and shaded golden apricot. It is an immense flower, often measuring 11 inches across, and held erect on fine long stems. \$1.00 each.

Patrick O'Mara. The most famous Dahlia. The flowers are of the Decorative type, over 7 inches across, with broad petals beautifully twisted and curled while the color is a revelation. The color of the Patrick O'Mara Dahlia runs through all the shades of gold; from soft canary or silvery gold to the tawny shades of a golden bronze. A soft salmon pink underlies the golden shades and the whole is overlaid with a beautiful metallic sheen. The stems, which are long and strong, hold the blooms stiffly erect and show no tendency of having weak necks. As a cut flower it has wonderful lasting qualities. 1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

SPECIAL—One each of the 10 above named Decorative Dahlias for \$3.75.

DAHLIAS—Continued

Pompon Dahlias

These are of the same form as the Show Dahlias except that both the flowers and plant are small. The flowers are borne well above the foliage on splendid stems. The best type for bouquets.

Aluvine, Pink.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
Catherine, Yellow.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
Snow Clad, White.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
Sunbeam, Scarlet.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.
Pure Love, Lavender blue.	25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SPECIAL—One of the 5 above named Pompon Dahlias for \$1.00.

Show Dahlias

Show Dahlias are the old-fashioned large, round compa and quill-flowered type. This is the type people usually thi of when they mention Dahlias.

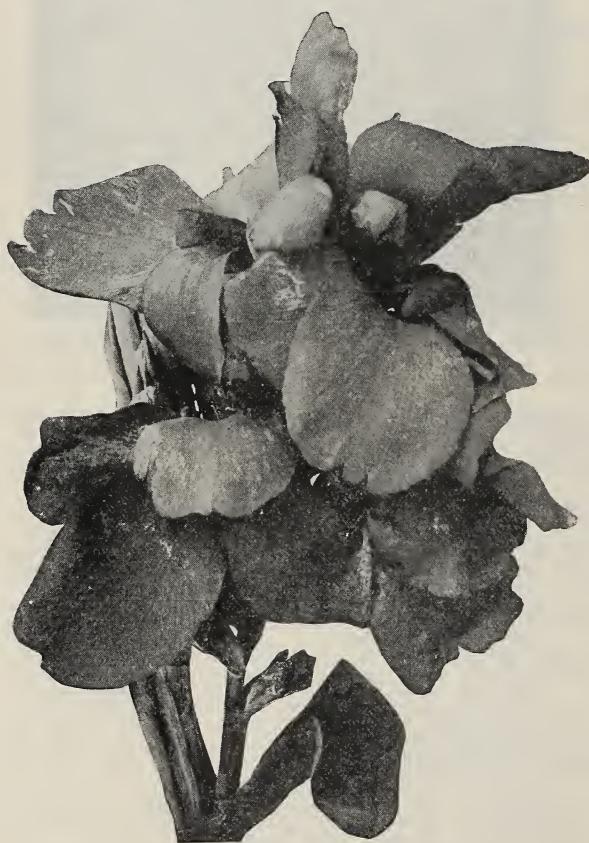
Grand Duchess Marie. A large soft buff, with the und side an attractive shade of pink. A very pleasing col 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Meteor. A mammoth bright red and a profuse bloomer. 2 each; \$2.50 per doz.

Storm King. An early free-flowering pure white. 25c ea \$2.50 per doz.

Cabel Powers. A large free blooming soft blush pink. 3 each; \$3.50 per doz.

SPECIAL—One each of the 4 above named Dahlias for 85c.



President Canna

Panama. A very free-flowering variety that produces large trusses of attractive orange-red flowers with a broad edge of golden yellow on each petal. The foliage is a clear, bright green. Grows 3½ feet high. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Mont Blanc. A fine white flowered Canna that is especially desirable for planting as a border or edge of a bed, because grows only about 3 feet high and the light green leaves are compactly placed. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Wyoming. An orchid flowering Canna producing enormous blossoms of deep orange. The flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems. The plants grow from 6 to 7 feet tall and have luxuriant foliage of a deep bronzy-purple. Wherever a tall bronze leaf Canna is desired this sort is sure to prove highly satisfactory. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

SPECIAL CANNA BED OFFER

We have very carefully studied out a satisfactory Canna Bed that can easily be made by sowing Red Spire Castor Oil Beans in the center, and planting around them alternate rows of The President, Panama, and King Humbert Cannas. Then sow Sweet Alyssum around the edge for a border.

We will furnish the necessary seed and Canna roots, together with directions for planting for \$1.00 for each 1 foot in diameter of the bed. That is, if your bed measures 6 feet across we will send you the necessary cannas roots and seed for \$6.00 post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

Begonias are perhaps the handsomest of all summer-flowering, tuberous-rooted plants and are particularly useful for planting in porch or window boxes in a semi-shady position. As outdoor bedding plants in the shady border or the north side of a house, they are unrivaled. They must not, however, be crowded in any way. Plenty of indirect sunlight and air, with moisture at the roots and a mulching of half-rotted leaves in hot weather, will greatly benefit the plants.

Their culture is of the simplest and they will repay for their little care with an abundance and brilliancy of bloom not equalled by any other class of plants. When grown for outdoor planting they should be started in pots indoors in March or April and kept at a moderate temperature, planting out when danger of frost is over.

If to be used as a house plant they should be moved into a larger pot as soon as they have begun to make a good growth and well-rotted manure added to the soil.

In the fall they can be dug, spread out to dry, and packed away in boxes of dry sand and stored through the winter in some cool, yet frost-proof place.

Double Flowering Begonias

Magnificent double flowers in the following separate colors: Red, Yellow, Rose, and Apricot. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Single Flowering Begonias

Mammoth single flowers borne in great abundance in the following separate colors: Red, Yellow, Rose, and Apricot. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Frilled and Crested Begonias

Large frilled and fringed flowers in the following colors: Red, Yellow, Rose, and Apricot. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

Callas

Golden Yellow. (*Richardia Elliottiana*). This is the best of the Yellow Callas, its flowers being as large as the popular white variety, but of a rich lustrous golden-yellow of velvety texture. The foliage is dark green, with translucent creamy-white spots, which add much to its beauty.

The bulbs should be potted early and kept cool and rather dry until the pots are well filled with roots. Putting them in the cellar for about two weeks will usually accomplish this. After the roots are well started they may be brought into a good bright, warm window and kept well watered, using liquid fertilizer after the flower stems appear. They will bloom in 10 to 12 weeks and the flowers last a long time. After the seed has ripened the bulbs may be stored in the pots in a cool cellar and started up again any time after they have had a rest period.

If the plants are started indoors early and planted outdoors in May, they will flower freely all summer and may be brought in as soon as frost cuts them down.

Bulbs: 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Cinnamon Vine

Chinese Yam. The handsome foliage is dark green, thick and glossy and free from insects, while numbers of white blossoms emit a delightful cinnamon-like odor. We know of no other vine that will more quickly and satisfactorily cover an arbor or trellis, wall or fence for shade or screen purposes. It will thrive anywhere, and when once established will grow for years, as it is perfectly hardy. Though it dies back in winter it does not winter-kill and will grow again the next year with added vigor. Grows 25 to 40 feet high. Large size bulbs. Each 10c; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Elephant's Ear

Caladium Esculentum. This is one of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open in the north. It can be made to produce three to ten leaves 3 to 4 feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks 4 to 6 feet high. Bulbs may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over, covering about 3 inches deep; or for largest growth start early indoors in pots and set out when the weather is warm. The soil should be made loose and very rich for best results.

Large size bulbs: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Montbretia

Montbretias are one of the brightest of the summer-flowering bulbs, giving a profusion of flowers ranging in color from golden yellow to glowing scarlet. The medium-sized single flowers are gracefully arranged along a clean, stiff stem about 18 inches long, making a most desirable cut-flower. The dainty gracefulness of these flowers in the vase or on the plant cannot be surpassed. The plant has about the same character of growth as Gladioli and the bulbs should be handled in the same manner. Dig them in the fall after frost and store during the winter in a cool, dry place and keep from freezing. We are glad to be able to offer Montbretia bulbs at this low price. Bulbs: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Madeira Vine

A rapid growing vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy, heart-shaped leaves of a light green, and in late summer numerous racemes of feathered flowers of powerful fragrance. A very beautiful and popular vine which succeeds admirably everywhere and should be extensively planted, being so cheap, quick of growth, beautiful and fragrant. 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Tuberoses

One of the most successful of the late-flowering summer bulbs. The best results are obtained if the bulbs are planted in pots during March and April, thereby allowing them to get well established before planting outside, though good results are to be had from bulbs planted outdoors during May. Bulbs when planted outdoors may be set 8 inches apart, or may be planted in groups of six or eight bulbs.

Excelsior Double Pearl. Large double fragrant flowers on stems about three feet tall. Fine for cutting. Large bulbs: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Everblooming Single. Fragrant single blossoms growing about 2 feet high. Flowers more profusely than the double. Bulbs: 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.



Montbretia. Photograph of one plant growing on Moreton Farm taken Aug. 10th. Plant 2½ feet tall.

PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

For Bedding, Porch Boxes, Vases, Etc.

This year we have added a large greenhouse to our range and are in a position to supply you with the best possible plants. All of our plants are started early and grown slowly so as to give a good, healthy, vigorous growth instead of the soft, watery growth that results from "forced" plants. They are all transplanted far enough apart to make good, hard, stocky plants. You will find these plants are vigorous enough to withstand the shipping and at the same time give you satisfaction. They are "worth-while" plants.

We guarantee the plants that we sell to reach the purchaser in good condition. If any plants should arrive in poor condition, so that they cannot be saved, notice must be sent to us immediately and more plants will be sent to replace those that are not good. We cannot, however, consider any claim for plants arriving in poor condition if notice is not sent within three days after the plants are received. If you have occasion to write us in regard to plants that have been received in unsatisfactory condition please mention the date when received and state just how many plants of each kind are not good.

All Flowering Plants are sent postpaid. They will be ready May 15th to June 15th. Orders will be entered at any time and the plants sent when ready. Plants will be shipped in the rotation in which orders are received.

Note.—Owing to danger of delay and consequent damage in sending these annual plants long distances, we cannot undertake to send them further west than Indiana or south of Virginia.

Notice.—We do not fill orders for less than 6 plants of one variety, and not less than 50 plants will be supplied at the 100 rate. (6 to 50 plants take the dozen rate.)

Aster Plants

Our Aster plants are all good strong, transplanted plants that have been started early in the greenhouse and later transplanted into flats where they are grown on to develop a good root growth. They are all of good size and well worth their price. We have them in the following choice varieties only:

Moreton Pink	Heart of France
Rochester Lavender	Peerless Pink
Early Beauty Rose	Giant Beauty White
Early Beauty Purple	Crego White
Late Branching White	Crego Shell Pink
Late Branching Lavender	Crego Rose
Late Branching Peach Blossom	Crego Purple
Late Branching Rose	Crego Mixed Colors
Late Branching Mixed Colors	Crego Lavender

Price of plants of any of the above named varieties: 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Marguerite Carnation Plants

In order to get an abundance of bloom from the Giant Marguerite Carnations, it is advisable to start the plants in the house in February. They will then bloom well all summer. We have good strong, well rooted plants that you will enjoy having in your garden. Mixed Colors only. 75c per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Harris' New Hardy Carnations

In order to help you get acquainted with this splendid new Hardy Carnation of ours (described in page 62) we have started some plants in the greenhouse. These are started early and have been transplanted once. They are good strong plants with good roots and if planted out early, they will give some bloom during the late summer. The next year they will then be at their best. Do not forget that these are hardy perennials and should be planted where they can remain year after year. Mixed Colors only. 85c per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Coleus Plants

We believe you will find these young Coleus plants very satisfactory for borders, edging, and for porch-boxes, etc. They will make a good growth outdoors all during the summer. 75c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.

Dusty Miller Plants

Good vigorous plants of this splendid white-leaved plant for edging, window-boxes, etc. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Heliotrope Plants

Strong well-rooted plants. Very fragrant blue flowers. 70c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Larkspur Plants

If the plants of annual Larkspur are set out early they will grow to be larger plants and bloom more profusely. Our plants have been started early and are sure to be satisfactory. Mixed Colors only. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Pansy Plants

The best results can be had with Pansies if the seed is sown indoors in February. These plants will commence blooming in the spring and continue all summer, even through the hot weather of mid-summer. If given a little protection in the winter they will live over and do well the following spring. Our plants are started in February and transplanted once. They are vigorous plants with good roots. Harris' Best Mixture. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Petunia Plants

Good strong, transplanted plants of the following varieties: Harris' Perfection Double Ruffled Triumph Ruffled Giants, Mixed Colors Ruffled Quaker Lady Price of any variety: 85c per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

Salvia Bonfire Plants

Well-rooted transplanted plants of this most popular bedding plant. There is nothing more showy for planting around the base of the house or porch. 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Scabiosa Plants

Good plants that will commence blooming in mid-summer. 60c. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

New Giant Snapdragon Plants

Our Snapdragon plants are all of the New Giant-Flowering class and are good strong plants that have been started very early. We have them in the following varieties:

Gotelind	Snowflake
Purple King	Sunshine
Maralda	Mixed Color

Price of any variety: 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

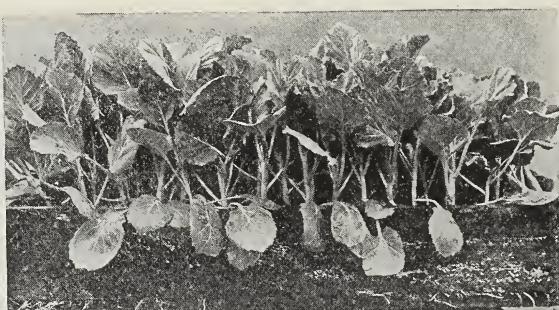
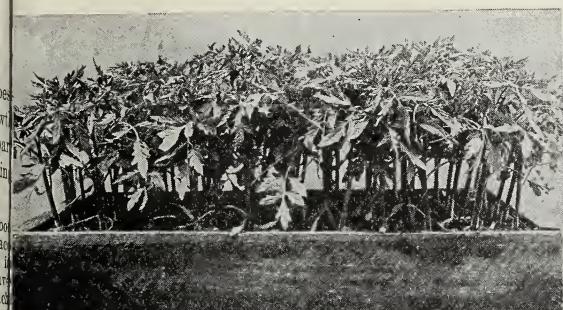
Mammoth Beauty Stocks

When Stocks are started early and well grown, they make beautiful flowers all summer and their fragrance is delightful. We have fine, sturdy plants of the following colors: Light Pink, Old Rose and Yellow. 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Mammoth Verbena Plants

Good strong, well-rooted plants of our Mammoth Verbenas in Mixed Colors. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

VEGETABLE PLANTS, ROOTS, ETC.



Photograph of Tomato and Cabbage plants raised at Moreton Farm. These boxes or "flats" are 2 ft. long and hold 66 Tomato Plants.

We aim to produce plants of superior quality. Ordinary tomato, cabbage and pepper plants can usually be procured locally for less than we can produce the class of plants we use.

Our plants are transplanted and given sufficient room to properly develop, and are well hardened before they are sent away. They therefore stand the wind and sun better than the small weak plants that are usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we guarantee their arrival in good condition.

Orders will be booked at any time and plants will be sent here ready.

Not less than 1 dozen plants of a variety will be sold, except of Mint and Sage. Fifty plants are supplied at the 100 rate and 500 at the 1000 rate.

BY PARCEL POST. Plants ordered at the dozen price are sent postpaid without extra charge. If the plants are ordered at the hundred or thousand rate to be sent by parcel post here will be an extra charge for postage. See postage rates on page 4.

Asparagus. See page 17.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants, ready June 15. Doz. 15c; 75c per 100. Weight 3 lbs. per 100.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Stanley, 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000. Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Field-grown plants, all leading varieties, ready from June 10 to July 20. 15c per doz.; 50c per 100; \$2.50 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required. Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. Early Snowball. 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$11.00 per 1000.

Field-grown plants, ready June 15 to July 20. Snowball and Danish Giant or Dry Weather, 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000. Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Celery. Early frame grown plants, ready May 15 to June 15. Varieties: Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 20c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$8.00 per 1000.

Field-grown plants. These plants are grown in the open ground and are usually ready the last week in June or first week in July, and can be supplied up to July 20. They are good strong plants. We can supply the following varieties:

Golden Self-Blanching	Golden Plume
Easy Blanching	White Plume
French's Success	Giant Pascal

50c per 100; \$2.75 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots. Weight 2 lbs. per 100; 15 lbs. per 1000.

Horse Radish Sets. Bohemian. 25c per doz.; 100 sets per 100; 30 lbs. per 1000.

Lettuce. Transplanted, well hardened plants ready May 1 to June 1. Varieties: Wonderful, Big Boston, Holroyd Hot Weather. 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100. Weight 4 lbs. per 100.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots. Black Beauty, ready May 25. 75c per dozen (postpaid); \$2.75 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Weight 20 lbs.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties:

Harris' Early Giant	Giant Crimson
Harris' Earliest	Oshkosh (Yellow)
Ruby King	Giant Cayenne
35c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.	Weight 3 lbs. per 100; 25 lbs. per 1000.

Pepper. Untransplanted plants. These plants should be set in boxes or frames, and allowed to grow 2 or 3 weeks before putting out in the open ground. Same varieties named above, ready April 25 to June 1. 25 plants 20c; 100 plants 60c; 1000 plants \$4.75 postpaid.

Spearmint. When once established will last for years. Plants 10c each; 60c per doz.

Sage. Holt's Mammoth. The best variety of sage. See page 47. Plants 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.

Tomato. Transplanted plants, strong and stocky, well hardened and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Ready May 10 to June 25. Varieties:

Red Cherry	Extra Early Earliana
John Baer	Bonny Best
Success	Dwarf Champion
Stone	Ponderosa
Superb Salad	Golden Queen (Yellow)
Yellow Plum	
30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$13.00 per 1000.	Weight 5 lbs. per 100; 30 lbs. per 1000.

Tomato. Potted Plants. These plants are raised in pots and can be set out without checking their growth. They therefore produce earlier fruit than other plants. Ready May 10 to June 25. Varieties Extra Early Earliana, Bonny Best and Success.

\$1.00 per doz.; (postpaid), 50 plants \$2.50; 100 plants \$4.50. Weight packed for shipping, 50 plants 30 lbs.; 100 plants 50 lbs.

Tomato. Untransplanted plants. These are plants taken directly from the seed bed. They should be transplanted in frames or boxes and grown for two weeks or more before setting out in the open ground. They are good hardy plants, 3 to 4 inches high.

We can supply plants ready from April 10 to May 15. Varieties:

Earliana	Success
John Baer	Stone
Bonny Best	Ponderosa

Not less than 25 plants of a variety will be sold. Sent postpaid at the following prices: 50 plants 40c; 100 plants 60c; 1000 plants \$4.00.

"I received the cabbage plants a few days ago and every one started right off to grow. I should like to have others know of the fine quality of your seeds and plants and above all the fair and square treatment they would receive of you."—D. Ray Cole, Sheffield, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS



Photograph of Sherman Strawberry. When the photograph was taken June 13, this plant had on it nine large ripe berries and 96 green ones.

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot to 18 inches apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May. Complete directions for setting out and cultivating a strawberry bed will be found in our pamphlet on Culture Directions which will be sent out free with any order if requested.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser. Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. When ordered at the dozen rate the plants are sent postpaid without extra charge, but when ordered at the 50 or 100 rate an extra charge is made for postage. See postage rates on page 4. 50 plants weigh 2 lbs., 100 plants 4 lbs., 500 plants 15 lbs.

Judith

We regard this as one of the finest flavored strawberries grown. It is the first very early variety we have ever raised that is of really fine quality. Most early strawberries are small and sour, but the Judith not only ripens very early but the berries are really delicious, being sweet and of high flavor. The berries are rather long, pointed, of good color and of medium size. The vines are vigorous, make a lot of runners and produce good crops of berries which start to ripen early and continue ripening for a long time. Taking it all together it seems to us the best early variety with which we are acquainted. Perfect flowers. Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.25; 100 plants \$2.00; 500 plants \$8.00.

Sherman

We regard this as one of the best strawberries we have ever grown. The berries are very large, round, smooth and handsome. The quality is very fine, the berries being deliciously sweet and high flavored. They are deep red all through and moderately firm; just firm enough to make a fine berry for canning as well as for eating fresh.

The vines are strong, vigorous, and healthy, and produce immense crops, and the berries hold their size until the end of the season.

A remarkable point about the Sherman is its long-season habit. The berries start to ripen medium early and continue coming on for a month or more. When other kinds have gone, you can still find a lot of nice big berries on the Sherman row.

As the flowers on the Sherman are imperfect some other variety with perfect flowers should be planted with them. One row of perfect flowered plants will fertilize the flowers on 2 or 3 rows of an imperfect variety on each side. Plants, Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.25; 100 plants \$2.00; 500 plants \$8.00; 1000 plants \$15.00.

Delicious

This variety is well named as it is certainly a delicious berry, sweet, high flavored, and luscious.

The berries are smooth and regular in shape, mostly pointed and average quite large. They are of good deep red all through and fairly firm, but not as much so as some other varieties. The plants are vigorous and healthy and produce well. This variety has the rare combination of very high quality and large yield. The season is medium early.

The flowers are perfect, so this is an excellent variety to plant in connection with Sherman or any other variety with imperfect flowers. Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.25; 100 plants \$2.00; 500 plants \$8.00.

Gibson

A large, handsome berry, very productive and of good quality. The plant is unusually vigorous and free from disease. The berries are firm, well-colored, handsome to look at and fine to eat, and the plants produce a lot of them. One of the best and most profitable varieties for market. Especially good for canning, as the berries are firm and red all through and somewhat acid. Ripens medium late. The flowers are perfect. Doz. 35c; 50 plants 75c; 100 plants \$1.25; 500 plants \$5.00; 1000 plants \$9.00.

Special Collections of Strawberries

For the Home Garden

We will send a collection of plants composed of the following:

Collection No. 1

50 plants Sherman 1.25
50 plants Judith (early) } for \$2.00 postpaid

A still better collection is the following:

Collection No. 2

50 plants Sherman	1.25
50 plants Judith (early)	1.25
50 plants Delicious	1.25

for \$3.00 postpaid

\$3.75

This collection will make a fine strawberry bed. It will occupy a space about 12 feet wide by 60 feet long, and should yield 2 to 3 qts. of berries every day during the strawberry season.

No change can be made in these collections. The plants will be sent the day they are dug, and we guarantee that they will reach the purchaser in good condition. If they do not we will replace them if notified at once.

Special Prices will be made on large lots of Strawberry Plants. Please state quantities and varieties required.

INSECTICIDES, FERTILIZERS, Etc.

Arsenate of Lead. This is the best poison to use against worms and insects that eat leaves of plants, fruit, etc. The powdered form may be used either in water or dusted on the plants. If in water use 1 lb. to 30 gallons. **POWDER.** 1 lb. can 40c; 5 lb. bags, \$1.25 per bag.



Bug Death. A well-known insecticide for potato bugs or any leaf-eating insect. It is a fine powder and is applied by dusting on the plant when the leaves are damp. Especially useful for killing potato bugs and all worms that eat leaves. Easily applied, safe and effective. 1 lb. can (with sifter top) 25c; 3 lb. 45c; 5 lb. 75c; 12 1/2 lbs. \$1.75.

Dickey Dusters for applying Bug Death. A small hand duster with which the dust can be easily applied—50c each.

FORMALDEHYDE (40%). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use a pint of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours.

For treating greenhouse or plant bed soil to prevent plants "damping off" (black leg) sprinkle the soil thoroughly with Formaldehyde solution, 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water. 1 lb. (1 pint) cans 35c each; 6 cans \$1.80.

Bordeaux Mixture. Used for spraying plants and trees to prevent fungus diseases which often greatly injure the crop. This material is in powdered form and is to be mixed in water before using, at the rate of 1 lb. to 36 quarts of water. Directions for use are printed on the package. ½ lb. box 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. For fumigating green-houses the tobacco dust we sell is more excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. Five pounds will fumigate a house 20 x 100 feet. 2 lb. can 35c; 10 lbs. or more at 6c per lb.; 100 lb. bag \$4.75.

HALL'S NICOTINE SULPHATE (40%, Nicotine). Often called "Black Leaf 40". A very effective insecticide for aphids, "lice" and all soft-bodied insects, such as rose aphids, apple tree aphids, etc. It is so concentrated that one part to 800 or 1000 parts of water makes an effective spray, costing less than two cents per gallon. Directions for use are printed on the bottles and cans. 1 oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. tin \$1.25; 2 lb. tin (qt.) \$3.50; 10 lb. can \$13.50.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through their feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used for setting hens and on young chickens as soon as hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. package 65c.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. For killing aphids or "lice" on roses and other plants we have found Sulpho-tobacco soap very effective and convenient. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes 6 quarts of solution, 10c; 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons of solution, 20c.

Ant Destroyer. Kills ants, spiders, etc. In powdered form. Does not injure vegetation. ¼ lb. box 25c; ½ lb. 40c.

WEED KILLER. A chemical which when mixed with water and sprinkled on roadways, paths, tennis courts, etc., entirely destroys weeds, root and branch. It saves much time, labor, and expense. When used 1 lb. is dissolved in 10 gallons of water. Easily applied with a sprinkling can or sprayer. Directions for use are printed on the box. Cannot be used on gardens as it destroys all plants as well as weeds. **Price:** 1 lb. box 50c; 5 lb. box \$2.00. 5 lbs. will make 50 gallons of solution.

Fertilizer for Gardens

For the convenience of those who do not wish to buy the separate fertilizing materials and mix them, we can furnish a mixture such as we use ourselves for garden crops. It is a complete fertilizer furnishing all the necessary elements of plant food in an available form. It is made up of Nitrate of Soda, Bone Meal, Superphosphate of Lime, and Muriate of Potash.

This fertilizer can be used on the whole garden and lawn at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 square feet, or may be applied to growing crops by scattering it along the rows or around hills of cucumbers, melons, or squash, and around tomato plants. It should be well worked into the soil with a hoe, rake or cultivator. It has no bad odor. 10 lbs. 50c; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.75.



Special Lawn Fertilizer—Gets rid of Dandelions

This fertilizer does not kill dandelions but it is not good for them and is good for grass. It so stimulates the grass and produces such a luxuriant growth that the dandelions are crowded out and eventually disappear. Two applications should be made, one in the spring and the other two months later, using about 1 lb. per 100 square feet. 5 lb. bag 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. or more at 5c per lb.

Pulverized Sheep Manure. for all crops. It is rather costly to use on a large scale but for small gardens and especially for greenhouses and frames it can be used to great advantage. It not only furnishes actual plant food but also humus which is not supplied by chemical fertilizers. This dried sheep manure contains 2 1/2% nitrogen, 1 1/2% phosphoric acid and 1 1/2% potash. It is pure dried and pulverized sheep manure. Use about 1 lb. to 4 or 5 square feet of surface.

Price	5 lb. bag	.....	\$ .35
	10 lb. bag	.....	.65
	50 lb. bag	.....	1.75
	100 lb. bag	.....	2.60

Price of large lots on application.

Nitrate of Soda. available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, celery, beets, carrots, onions, spinach, grasses, potatoes and similar crops as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are up. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand and use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about a tablespoon (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, greenhouses or the open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try nitrate on them—but don't use too much. 10 lbs. 65c; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$4.75; 200 lb. bag \$9.00. Price for larger lots will be quoted by letter.

Sulphate of Ammonia. One of the best and most economical nitrogenous fertilizers. Contains 25% ammonia. It is, therefore, richer in nitrogen than nitrate of soda, while the plant food in it is not so quickly available, making the effect on the crop more lasting. It is especially valuable for lawns. 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 100 lbs. \$6.00; bag of 200 lbs. \$10.00.

Bone Meal. This is one of the best fertilizers for gardens, lawns, shrubs, fruit trees, etc. It is perfectly harmless and can be used with safety in any quantity desired. The plant food in bone meal is not immediately available so its benefit extends over a longer time than is the case with other fertilizers that are more soluble.

For lawns use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. For roses, small fruit bushes and shrubs, use two handfuls around each plant and spade or hoe it in. For garden crops use at the rate of 2 or 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. (10 ft. square). Rake it in.

This Bone Meal is raw bone finely ground and contains 4 1/2% ammonia (nitrogen) and 47% phosphate of lime. 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00; bag of 200 lbs. \$6.50. Lowest price will be quoted on large lots at any time.

GARDEN REQUISITES

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1



This is the most convenient hand sprayer we know of. We use it on our own farm and can highly recommend it. In construction and workmanship it is superior to other similar sprayers.

To Operate: Remove pump with a half turn, fill tank two-thirds full of solution. Replace pump and with a few strokes compress air on solution.

Then direct the spray. Two pumpings will discharge contents.

Uses: For spraying trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, green houses and poultry houses; For applying Paris green, arsenate of lead, bordeaux, lime and sulphur emulsions, disinfectants, cattle-fly oil, whitewash, cold water paints, etc.

Special Features: Strength, simplicity and balanced construction, a nozzle which does not and cannot clog, and the only clog proof nozzle on a compressed air sprayer, no matter what competitors claim, an automatic shut-off device (Auto-Pop) which saves the solution and operates without fatigue, spreader to prevent wrinkling leather cup, iron parts malleable, and hose of extra quality. Remove nozzle to get solid stream.

EQUIPMENT: Carrying strap, 2 ft. 1/2 in. hose, fine spray nozzle and stop-cock or Auto-Pop as ordered.

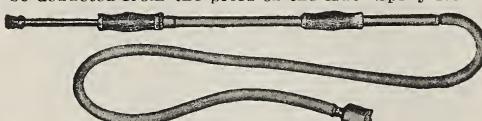
Auto-Pop No. 1—Patented automatic shut-off. To stop the flow of solution it is necessary only to release the fingers.

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT: Extension Pipe—brass, 2 ft. lengths. Connects direct to the shutoff. Three lengths generally used for trees.

Brass Elbow—For reaching the under side of leaves or spreading at an angle.

Auto-Spray No. 1 Brass Tank with auto-pop. \$9.50
Auto-Spray No. 1 Galvanized tank with auto-pop 6.50
Extension pipe 2 ft. length, brass, each.50
Elbow for extensions, brass.35

Delivered Free by parcel post anywhere east of Indiana and north of Virginia (except Canada). If to be sent with seeds or other goods by express or freight not prepaid 50¢ may be deducted from the price of the Auto-Spray No. 1.



AUTO-SPRAY No. 5

This pump is the ideal all-purpose hand sprayer. Its field is practically unlimited as it may be used for spraying trees, vines, garden truck, potatoes and any field crops, and for handling whitewash and disinfectants.

It is operated by simply drawing out and pulling back the pump rod. This is very easy and a high pressure can be maintained with little effort. For spraying trees, rose bushes, etc., the spraying liquid may be in a pail, but for use on garden crops in rows a knapsack reservoir should be used. This is supplied with the pump if desired.

The pump is double acting and maintains a continuous spray either very fine or coarse as desired. It will throw a spray over a 20-foot apple tree from the ground.

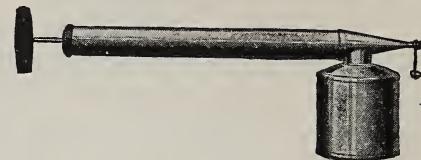
The pump is entirely brass, well made and easily cleaned. Full description will be sent on request.

The extension pipe is very useful for spraying low plants or bushes. It is curved so the spray can be directed in any direction desired.

Auto-Spray No. 5 pump, hose, nozzle and strainer complete \$5.00
Extension pipe extra50
Galvanized iron reservoir (for use on potatoes or field crops) extra..... 3.00



A VERY USEFUL SPRAYER



Uses: This sprayer is designed for spraying gardens, for use in greenhouses, for handling all disinfectants and flyoils. In fact, it can be used with almost all spraying solutions.

The Auto-Spray No. 26 is so designed that excessive pressure generated on the down stroke of the plunger allows this sprayer to create a continuous mist-like spray.

The ball valve, which prevents this stored up compressed air from returning into the pump cylinder is conveniently located in a brass valve seat fastened stationary in the end of the pump cylinder.

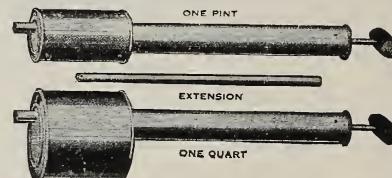
By removing the tank from this sprayer, the syphon tube can be easily and quickly cleaned.

To sum it up, this continuous atomizer is durable, convenient, accessible and simple. It is much better made and more durable than most of the sprayers of this type.

Auto-Spray No. 26-A, 1 qt., all tin..... \$.85

Auto-Spray No. 26-C, 1 qt., all brass..... 1.30

Postpaid east of the Mississippi River.



Duster Brown No. 2

SINGLE ACTING HAND DUSTER

A very practical duster of new design. It is of simple construction, and works on a new principle recently discovered. Made in two sizes, pint and quart. It is of sufficient length to enable the operator to spray ordinary field crops without bending over.

Uses: For spraying dust on vines, garden plants, rose bushes, or in any place where dust is to be applied in small quantities. It is especially adaptable for use in applying insect powders.

Duster Brown No. 2B, pint..... \$1.00

Duster Brown No. 2C, quart..... 1.20

Postpaid east of the Mississippi River.

TAR PAPER PADS

Save Cabbage Plants from Maggots

Tar Paper Pads To protect cabbage and cauliflower plants from injury by maggots at the roots nothing has been more successful than these pads or collars which consist of a round piece of tarred paper with a slot on one side and a hole in the center. These pads are slipped around the stems of the plants after they are set out. They prevent the flies from laying the eggs which produce the maggots on the stems at the surface of the ground. We have found that when these pads are put on the day the plants are set out and are not covered with earth they save fully 90 per cent of the plants. Price; 50 pads 25¢; 100 pads 40¢; 1000 pads \$2.50. Special price will be made on large lots.

"I want to say that most of the things we get from you are in excellent condition and grow well. My Double Giant Zinnias are the pride of the neighborhood, the biggest and prettiest I have ever seen."—Mrs. G. J. Huizinga, Kalama-zoo, Mich.

In a Floral Show held Sept. 4th, 1923, Town Hall, Barrie, Ont. Canada, where there were 400 entries, Miss Brock won 5 first prizes with a few entries of flowers she raised from our seed. The first prizes they awarded her were on Zinnias, Double Petunias, Best 10 Blooms of Asters, Best Collection of Asters, Best Pink Crego Aster, (Moreton Pink).

Tomato 3/15
 Bonny Best

Pot Labels and Garden Stakes

Keep a record of the kind and variety of seeds sown, dates, etc. Every gardener should use stakes and labels.

Pot Labels.

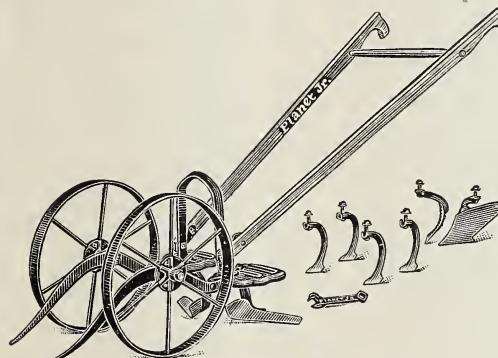
	Plain	Painted	Plain	Painted
4 in. long.....	\$.20	\$ 1.30	\$.25	\$ 1.70
5 in. long.....	.22	1.60	.28	2.10

Garden Stakes. 12 in. long, 1 1/2 in. wide, plain, doz. 100 \$1.40; painted, doz. 28c; 100 \$1.60.

These are nice smooth white wooden labels of best quality. Weight for mailing: Pot labels 3 lbs. per 100. Garden stakes 2 lbs. per 100.

Garden Line. A garden line is really a necessity for a well ordered garden. Straight rows save much time in cultivating with hand cultivators or hoes, besides adding greatly to the appearance of a garden. Good strong hemp garden line. 50 feet 50c; (by mail 55c); 100 ft. 75c; 200 ft. \$1.25. Weight 1 lb. per 100 ft.

Raffia. Used for tying bundles of plants, for tying plants to stakes, for budding and grafting, and many other purposes. It is very economical as it costs less than twine. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. or more 18c per lb.



Planet Double Wheel Hoe No. 12

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe No. 12.

A wheel hoe is almost a necessity in every garden except the very smallest. It does better work than can be done with a hand hoe and does it faster. We use a half dozen on Moreton Farm practically every day during the season. The hoes are so shaped that they can be run very close to the plants without injuring them, and hoe both sides of the row at one passage. The cultivator teeth are used for stirring the soil between the rows. They can be used with or without the hoes. The plows are used for making furrows in which to plant potatoes, peas, etc., and "hilling up" plants that require it.

The arch is high enough to straddle a row until the plants are 20 inches high.

This wheel hoe comes equipped with a set of 6 in. hoes, four cultivation teeth, one pair of plows and a set of leaf lifters as shown in the picture. Price \$11.50. Weight packed 33 lbs.

Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe No. 13

This is the same as No. 12 except that the cultivator teeth, plows and leaf lifters are not included in the equipment. It is a wheel hoe only having a pair of 6 in. hoes. The other teeth can be purchased and used on this wheel hoe at any time if wanted. Price \$8.25. Weight 28 lbs.

Seeder Attachment No. 35. This is a drill or seeder which can be attached to either wheel hoe No. 12 or 13. It sows all seeds in straight rows quite accurately and at a uniform depth. It is a seeder intended for the private garden rather than for larger market growers. It is easily attached to the frame and as quickly removed. A dial indicates where to set the seeder for the different kinds of seed. Price \$6.00. Weight 8 1/2 lbs.

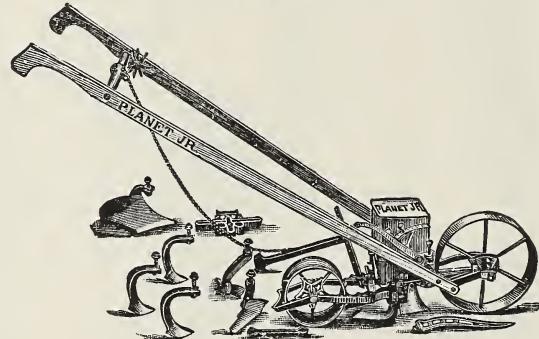


Showing Seeder Attachment No. 35 set up on Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoe No. 12 or 13.

Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe No. 18

This is a very useful wheel hoe for the large or small garden. It differs from Nos. 12 and 13 in having but one wheel instead of two, and the frame does not allow the use of so many attachments. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes. Price \$5.75.

Planet Jr. Combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe No. 4



Seeder No. 4

The most useful combination of hill and drill seeder and single wheel hoe made. More of them in use than any other tool of its kind.

Sows all vegetable seed in drills at the proper depth and thickness, and economically. Ensures a uniform stand and easier and quicker cultivation.

Drops in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Capacity 2 1/2 quarts.

Can be changed instantly to a single wheel hoe, with which one can do the necessary plowing, running furrows for seed, fertilizer, etc., hilling up plants, and general cultivation. Equipped with a pair of 6 in. hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and plow as illustrated. Price \$18.00. Weight 50 lbs.

As a seeder only No. 4D. This is the same as No. 4 without the wheel hoe attachments. Price \$14.50. Weight 40 lbs.

Lang's Hand Weeder

A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeder can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it.

Price 25c each;
3 for 65c.



Index

Vegetable and Field Seed

	Page	Bulbs & Plants Seed	Bulbs & Plants Seed
Rhubarb Seed and Roots	41	Cineraria	69
Romaine	33	Cinnamon Vine	97
Rosemary	47	Clarkia	68
Ruta Baga	46	Climbing Vines	85
Rye, Spring	53	Cobea Scandens	85
Sage	47	Cockscomb	69
Salsify	42	Coleus	98
Sorghum	55	Columbine	87
Sorrel	42	Convolvulus	85
Soy Beans	54	Coreopsis	87
Spearmint	47	Cornflower	87
Speltz	53	Cosmos	69
Beets, Garden	7, 20	Cyclamen	70
Borage	47	Dahlia	95
Borecole	31	Daisy, Double	70
Broom Corn	55	English	87
Brussels Sprouts	21	Daisy, Shasta	91
Brussels Sprouts, Plants	99	Delphinium, Annual	98
Buckwheat	53	Summer Savory	72
Cabbage	7, 22	Sunflower	55
Cabbage Plants	99	Sweet Clover	56
Canada Field Peas	55	Sweet Corn	9, 10, 27
Cane	55	Sweet Marjoram	47
Cantaloupe	12, 33	Swiss Chard	42
Caraway	47	Thyme	47
Carrots	25	Timothy Seed	57
Cauliflower	24	Tobacco	47
Cauliflower Plants	99	Tomato Plants	99
Celeriac	26	Tomato Seed	44
Celery	12, 26	Turnip	15, 46
Celery Plants	99	Vegetable Oyster	42
Chard	42	Vegetable Plants	99
Chicory	25	Vetches	55
Chinese Cabbage	25	Water Cress	25
Clover	57	Watermelon	34
Collection of Veg. Seeds	16	Wheat, Spring	53
Coriander	47	White Clover	57
Corn, Field	50	Wormwood	47
Corn, Pop	28		
Corn, Sweet	9, 10, 27		
Corn Salad	28		
Cow Peas	55		
Cress	25		
Cucumbers	8, 29		
Dandelion	28		
Dill	47		
Egg Plant	30		
Egg Plant Plants	99		
Emmer	53		
Endive	30		
Fennel	31, 47		
Feterita	55		
Field Peas	55		
French Endive	30		
Garden Huckleberry	8		
Garlic	31		
Grass Seeds	56-59		
Gumbo	37		
Herbs	47		
Horse Radish Sets	31		
Hubam Clover	56		
Hungarian Grass	54		
Kale	31		
Kohl Rabi	31		
Lavender	47		
Lawn Grass Seeds	59		
Leek	31		
Lettuce	32		
Lettuce Plants	99		
Lima Beans	19		
Mangels	21		
Marjoram, Sweet	47		
Millet	54		
Mint	47		
Musk-melon	12,		
Mustard	31		
Oats	53		
Okra	37		
Onion	11, 35		
Onion Sets	36		
Oyster Plant	42		
Parsley	37		
Parsnip	14, 37		
Peanuts	37		
Peas, Field	55		
Peas, Garden	11, 38		
Pepper	5, 6, 40		
Peppergrass (See Cress)	25		
Pepper Plants	99		
Pe-tsai	25		
Pieplant	41		
Pop Corn	28		
Potatoes	48		
Pumpkin	39		
Radish	41		
Rape	55		
Red Top Grass	57		

Flowers

	Bulbs & Plants Seed	Bulbs
Aeroclinium	84	Flower
Ageratum	67	Forget-me-not
Alyssum, Annual	67	Four O'Clock
Alyssum, Hardy	87	Foxglove
Amaranthus	67	Gaillardia, Annual
Anchusa	87	Gladiolus
Antirrhinum	98	Godetia
Aquilegia	87	Gourds
Arabis	87	Grasses, Ornamental
Arctotis	67	Grevillea
Asparagus	67	Gypsophila, Annual
Aster	98	Hardy Perennials
Baby's Breath,	72	Heavenly Blue
Annual		Ipomoea
Baby's Breath,	72	Helichrysum
Hardy	89	Heliotrope
Bachelor's Button	69	Hollyhocks
Balsam	67	Humulus Japonica
Basket-of-Gold	87	Hunnemannia
Begonia, Fibrous		Japanese Hop Vine
Rooted	67	Jerusalem Cherry
Begonia, Tuberous		Kochia
Rooted	97	Lace Fern
Bellis	87	Lady Slipper
Blanket Flower	89	Lantana
Blue Bonnet	91	Larkspur, Annual
Blue Lace-Flower	71	Lathyrus
Butterfly Delphinium	61	Lavatera
Butterfly Flower	78	Lobelia
Caladium		Lovely-in-a-mist
Esculentum	97	Lupins, Annual
Cannas	96	Lupins, Hardy
Calendula	68	Lychnis
California Poppy	71	Lysimachia
Calla	97	Madeira Vine
Calliopsis	68	Mallow
Campanula	88	Marigold
Candytuft	68	Marvel of Peru
Cannabis	96	Mignonette
Canterbury Bells	88	Montbretia
Cardinal Climber	85	Moonflower Vine
Carnation	98	Morning Bride
Carnation.		Morning Glory
New Hardy	98	Moss Rose
Castor Oil Beans	68	Myosotis
Cathedral Bells	85	Nasturtiums
Celosia	69	Nicotiana
Centaurea, Annual	69	Nigella
Centaurea, Hardy	88	Painted Daisy
Carnation	98	Pansy
Chinese Lantern		Pennisetum
Plant	87	Petunias
Chinese Woolflower	69	Petunia, Ruffled
Chinese Yam	97	Varieties
Chrysanthemum,		Phlox, Annual
Hardy	87	Physalis
Physostegia	90	
Pink Beauty	91	
Pinks, Annual	70	
Pinks, Hardy	89	
Plants of Annual		
Flowers	98	
Poppy, Annual	77	
Poppy, Hardy	90	
Portulaca	77	
Pot Marigold	68	
Primrose	77	
Purple Fountain		
Grass	71	
Pyrethrum	91	
Pyrethrum, Double	62	
Rainbow Corn	71	
Rhodanthe	84	
Ricinus	68	
Salgiglossis	78	
Salvia, Annual	98	
Salvia, Hardy	91	
Santa Barbara		
Poppy	71	
Scabiosa, Annual	98	
Scabiosa, Hardy	91	
Scarlet Runner		
Beans	85	
Scarlet Sage	78	
Schizanthus	78	
Scotch Marigold	61	
Sea Lavender	91	
Shasta Daisy	91	
Sidalcea	91	
Snapdragon	98	
Snow-on-the-Mountain		
Floss Flower	79	
Solanum	72	
Statice, Annual		
Statice, Hardy	91	
Stocks	82	
Stoke's Aster	91	
Stokesia	91	
Strawflowers	84	
Summer Cypress	72	
Bulbs	97	
Sunflowers	79	
Sweet Peas, Annual	80	
Sweet Peas, Hardy	90	
Sweet Scented		
Tobacco	73	
Sweet William,		
Annual	82	
Sweet William,		
Hardy	91	
Tuberose	97	
Verbena	98	
Wallflowers	82	
Wild Cucumber Vine	85	
Wild Garden Flowers	84	
Xeranthemum	84	
Zinnia	83	

Miscellaneous

	Page
Ant Destroyer	101
Arsenate of Lead	101
Bone Meal	101
Books	47
Bug Death	101
Collection of Vegetables	16
Death to Lice Powder	101
Fertilizers	101
Formaldehyde	101
Garden Line	103
Garden Stakes	103
Garden Tools	102
Hellebore	101
Inoculation Cultures	57
Insecticides	101
Labels, pot	103
Nicotine Sulphate	101
Nitrate of Soda	101
Parcel Post Rates	4
Raffia	103
Sheep Manure	101
Sprayers	102
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap	101
Sulphate of Ammonia	101
Tar Paper Pads	102
Tobacco Dust	101
Weeders	103
Weed Killer	101
Wheel Hoes	103

ORDER SHEET

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

MORETON FARM, COLDWATER, N. Y.

Remittance may be sent by Check, Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Amounts under \$1.00 may be sent in Postage Stamps. It is not safe to send silver.

Forward to (Name)..... Please write very distinctly

Post Office.....

Street or
R. F. D. Number }..... State.....

Express or Freight Station.
(If different from Post Office)

How to be Sent.....
Please state on this line whether you wish the articles ordered sent by parcel post, express or freight.

Ck., M. O., E. O., Cash, Stamps

Please do not write in the above space

Amount of Order \$.....

Postage - - - \$

Total Remittance \$

Please state below whether you raise vegetables for home use or market.

IMPORTANT—If the seeds or other articles ordered are to be sent by **PARCEL POST** do not forget to add the necessary amount for postage. See rates on page 4 of catalogue. Packets and ounces are sent postpaid at prices given.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—If the seeds here ordered should prove not true to name, or of inferior quality, we will refund the money paid for them or replace them without extra charge but all our Seeds and Plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of the Seeds or Plants to grow, or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.—J. H. Co.

If we are out of any of the varieties ordered, shall we substitute other similar kinds? Ans.
or shall we return the money sent for them? Ans. Amount carried over

Flower Seeds

Please Order by Number

Carry the sum of these three columns to the right side.

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Evelyn Kirtland

Byron L. Smith

Early Sunrise

HARRIS' FAVORITE THREE GLADIOLI

Of the several hundred varieties of Gladioli grown on Moreton Farm, we have selected these three as being the very finest of them all. Not only are they our favorites, but they have been consistently selected by the visitors to our fields.

In order to encourage you to plant and become acquainted with them, we are making the following special offers:

FAVORITE THREE OFFER No. 1—One bulb each for 60c (postpaid).

FAVORITE THREE OFFER No. 2—Three bulbs each for \$1.50 (postpaid).

FAVORITE THREE OFFER No. 3—One dozen bulbs each for \$4.50 (postpaid).

For other varieties of Gladioli, see page 94.



WHIPPLE'S NEW YELLOW
SWEET CORN

WHIPPLE'S EARLY
SWEET CORN

HARRIS EXTRA
EARLY EARLIANA
1/3 ACTUAL SIZE

JOSEPH HARRIS COMPANY
MORETON FARM, COLDWATER,⁷, N.Y.⁸